

bill to increase the present limit of deposits in postal savings banks and supporting the proposal to increase the rate of postal savings bank interest to 3 per cent; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, of Tacoma, Wash., favoring the appropriation of funds for the protection of Government-owned Pacific-coast timberlands; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of West Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, of Tacoma, Wash., favoring the national incorporation of export selling companies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Allegheny County, Pa., protesting against abridgment of freedom of press; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KETTNER: Memorial of citizens of San Diego, Escondido, Coachella, Redlands, Fullerton, and San Marcos, Cal., favoring passage of House joint resolution 344, national marketing commission; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Inglewood, Hawthorn, and Los Angeles, Cal., protesting against abridgment of freedom of press; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Anaheim, Fullerton, Long Beach, Riverside, Arlington, Pasadena, Los Angeles, Cucamonga, Upland, Santa Ana, and Ontario, Cal., favoring bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KIESS of Pennsylvania: Petition of Sharon Grange, No. 1247, of Little Genesee, N. Y., opposing additional national armament in the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KONOP: Petition of sundry citizens of Wisconsin, favoring bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LIEB: Petition of J. M. Myrick and Walter Curslir, of Patoka, Ind., favoring limiting exports of wheat, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LOBECK: Petition of citizens of Omaha, Nebr., favoring embargo on wheat, rye, and flour; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of George F. Holcomb, of New Britain, Conn., relative to exportation of wheat, rye, and flour; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCCLELLAN: Petition of Cornelius E. Donnie and 16 others, residents of Sullivan County, N. Y., protesting against the transmission of the Menace through the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against the publication of the Menace; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MOTT: Petition of mass meeting of American citizens in New York, February 22, 1915, relative to American neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Merchants' Association of New York, relative to the national defense; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NEELY of West Virginia: Papers to accompany a bill for relief of James Logsdon; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. J. I. NOLAN: Memorial of Building Trades Council of San Francisco, Cal., protesting against export of foodstuffs by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of 17 citizens of Jacksonville, Ill., favoring embargo on arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Mason City, Ill., favoring H. R. 5308, to tax mail-order houses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of sundry citizens of the eleventh New York district, favoring passage of H. R. 5189, relative to retirement of aged clerks in the Government service; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of Chicago Grocers and Butchers' Association, relative to demotion in the United States Post Office Department; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. SCULLY: Petition of New Jersey State Council, St. Patrick's Alliance of America, favoring exclusion of the Menace from the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of mass meeting of American citizens assembled in New York City February 22, 1915, relative to American neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STOUT: Petition of citizens of Montana, favoring construction by the United States Government of an irrigation project in Toole County, Mont.; to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of 226 residents of Big Sand and Kenilworth, Mont., asking right to enter an additional 160 acres of land; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TOWNER: Petition of sundry citizens of Clarke County, Iowa, protesting against the passage of laws abridging the freedom of the press; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1915.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock and 5 minutes a. m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come before Thee at this closing session of this Congress with a sense of our infinite debt of gratitude to Thee. We thank Thee for the broad foundation of Christian truth upon which we are building our national life. We thank Thee for the high ideals that cluster about our flag. We bless Thee for the noble patriotism and devotion of all the people. We acknowledge Thy goodness to us in the gift of our land, which has brought to us its infinite treasure and resource. But above all things we bless Thee for the sense that Thou art guiding us as a Nation and fulfilling through us a divine purpose in the great brotherhood of the nations of the earth. Lead Thou us on to the accomplishment of the divine will and purpose. We ask for Christ's sake. Amen.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the Journal of the proceedings of the preceding session.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. STONE. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the Journal will be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the legislative day of Friday, February 19, 1915.

Mr. MYERS. Mr. President, I desire to present a conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon Senate joint resolution 74.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator can not interfere with the reading of the Journal.

Mr. MYERS. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal be dispensed with.

Mr. GALLINGER. I object.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The reading of the Journal will be resumed.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the Journal.

Mr. MYERS. I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal may be dispensed with.

Mr. PENROSE. I object, Mr. President.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the Journal, and after having read for some time,

Mr. STONE. Let me say to the Senator from New Hampshire and others that the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs states that they have finally arranged the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, and the reading of the Journal may now be dispensed with.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the Journal may be dispensed with.

There being no objection, the further reading of the Journal was dispensed with, and it was approved.

INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS—CONFERENCE REPORT.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, out of order I ask unanimous consent to present a conference report upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill (H. R. 20150) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

In presenting this report I will simply state that it is the same as the report which was before the Senate yesterday save and except that a different arrangement or agreement has been made with reference to amendment numbered 20 and amendment numbered 120. I ask that amendments 20 and 120 be read. They constitute the only changes in the report as heretofore submitted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the amendments.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amendment numbered 20: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 20, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed insert:

"There is hereby authorized to be continued during the Sixty-fourth Congress the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, with powers and duties as provided in the Indian appropriation act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., p. 81) and the unexpended amount therein appropriated for the expense of said commission is hereby reappropriated and made available for the purposes therein authorized. Said commission shall make their findings, conclusions, and recommendations to the Sixty-fourth Congress: *Provided*, That when any vacancy shall occur upon said joint commission by reason of the expiration of the term of office of any Member of the House of Representatives upon said joint commission, or of any Senator upon said joint commission, or from any other cause, Hon. CHAMP CLARK, Member of Congress elect from the State of Missouri, if the vacancy occurs with reference to a Member of the House of Representatives, and by the President of the Senate if the vacancy occurs with reference to a Senator."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I wish to interrupt the reading at that point to inquire of the chairman of the conference committee whether the language incorporated there is identical with the language of the bill regarding that same provision as it was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate?

Mr. ASHURST. It is identically the same except that the words "Speaker of the House" have been stricken out and the words "Hon. CHAMP CLARK" inserted, because at the hour of 12 o'clock there will be no Speaker of the House.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Otherwise it agrees with the amendment as reported when the bill was reported from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate?

Mr. ASHURST. That is true. I ask that the reading of the report be proceeded with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the action of the conferees on amendment No. 120.

The Secretary read as follows.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 120, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed insert: "In case any Choctaw names are added to the rolls prior to the final distribution such Choctaws and Chickasaws shall have a special payment of \$200 per capita in addition to a ratable share of other property"; and the Senate agree to the same.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I feel entirely justified in taking up the argument at the point where my colleague [Mr. GRONNA] left off. I think the arguments of the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] and of my colleague have been fully justified.

I want to compliment the conferees upon the fact that while a few million dollars have escaped from scrutiny, they have looked well after the nickels, and anything of that size has been carefully rooted out of the bill if they thought it was not justified. I might make some complaint of the treatment of the Indians in the State which I represent in part. Many of the appropriations made for the benefit of those Indians have been cut off; no one knows why, except that the conferees saw fit to cut them off; but I want to say to the Senator and to the conference committee that they have the heartfelt thanks of the State and of the Indians for one appropriation which they have made, and that is the appropriation of \$100 for a tombstone for the Indians of North Dakota [laughter], for which we express our gratitude.

Mr. ASHURST. Mr. President, it is entirely characteristic of my distinguished friend, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. McCUMBER], that he should at this time indulge in gravestone literature in his usual doleful tone.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I want to ask the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs what was finally done with amendment No. 147, on page 84? It is a proviso to an appropriation of \$10,000 for the continuation of the irrigation project in the Uintah Reservation. Did the House accept the amendment?

Mr. ASHURST. If the Senator will pardon me, there were 171 amendments to the bill, and I do not at this time remember as to the amendment in reference to which he inquires, but I will ascertain and notify him at the very earliest moment.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Secretary has the report. Will the Secretary kindly inform me?

Mr. ASHURST. The Secretary informs me that the House receded from its disagreement to that amendment.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

CONFIRMATION OF REAR ADMIRAL HARRY HARWOOD ROUSSEAU.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, in pursuance of a law just passed, time being so precious, and to take advantage of such matters, I report from the Committee on Naval Affairs favorably on the nomination of Mr. Rousseau, which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration in open session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

From the Committee on Naval Affairs, Harry Harwood Rousseau, to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral of the lower nine.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report? The Chair hears none, and, without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

TEST OF MATANUSKA COAL.

Mr. JONES. I ask to have printed in the RECORD a report of the Secretary of the Navy on the test of Matanuska coal on board the U. S. S. *Maryland*.

There being no objection, the report was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 6, 1915.

MY DEAR SENATOR: In compliance with the request contained in your letter of December 28, 1914, I inclose herewith a copy of the report on the test of Matanuska coal on board the U. S. S. *Maryland*. As soon as the report of the Naval Engineering Experiment Station has been received, the two complete reports will be published, and the department will take pleasure in sending you a copy of this report, which will be much more complete than the inclosed report.

Sincerely, yours,

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Hon. WESLEY L. JONES,
Committee on Fisheries, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

(Inclosure 1.)

U. S. S. "MARYLAND,"
Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.,
November 18, 1914.

From: Board.

To: Commanding officer.

Subject: Report of coal test; Matanuska coal.

Reference: Bureau of Steam Engineering letter No. 137067-623-15-F of October 16, 1914; and commanding officer's letter A-7-4A of November 5, 1914.

Inclosures: Tabulated data sheets; copies of steam log from November 7 to November 18, 1914. Orders and sample forms.

1. In accordance with your order of November 5, 1914, and the Bureau of Steam Engineering letter No. 137067-623-15-F of October 16, 1914, we report as follows:

The prescribed tests of Matanuska coal, as laid down in the above-mentioned reference, were carried out in the following order:

2. ORDER OF TESTS.

(1) Seven-day port test: 4 a. m. November 7 to 4 a. m. November 14, 1914; test held at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.

(2) Four-hour full-power test: 1.30 p. m. to 5.30 p. m. November 14, 1914; test held in Puget Sound and Straits of Juan de Fuca.

(3) Twenty-four-hour 15-knot test: Three-quarter boiler power; 10.45 a. m. November 15 to 10.45 a. m. November 16, 1914; test held in the Straits of Juan de Fuca and Pacific Ocean en route to Mare Island, Cal.

(4) Forty-eight-hour 10-knot test: 12 noon, November 16 to 4 a. m. November 18, 1914; test held in the Pacific Ocean making passage to Mare Island, Cal.

3. SEVEN-DAY PORT TEST.

Boiler No. 8 was used during the entire week. The usual auxiliaries were run; evaporators were used when necessary for filling the ship's tanks. The load on the ship was rather heavy; somewhat heavier than that during the tests of Pocahontas or Bering River coals. It will be seen by attached data sheets that the load is proportionate to the total water evaporated. The water evaporated was measured as in previous tests.

The port auxiliary machinery and condenser were used. All steam drains were led into the port feed tank. Water was pumped across to the starboard feed tank, where it was measured before pumping into the boilers. All coal, ash, and clinker were weighed; during day watches of two days the load was so excessive for one boiler that it became necessary to assist the draft by running the blowers. Run-of-mine coal was used for five days, slack for one day, and lump coal for part of one day. There were no casualties. Data were very carefully collected by the assistant engineer officers, who stood a strict watch during the test. At the conclusion of each watch the assistant engineer officer submitted a report of data for his watch on forms which had been previously prepared. During this test the coal burned very freely. The firing was very good, the analyses of the flue gases giving rarely below 9 per cent of CO₂. There was little clinker, but the ash was several per cent higher than with the Pocahontas coal. The firing was carefully super-

vised, the officer on watch and chief water tender being present at all times. The draft was good and the coal burned with bright yellowish flames. The coal coked very nicely; the coke was friable and very easily worked by the firemen. Fires 6 to 8 inches thick were carried most of the time, though occasionally they were heavier. Two fires were cleaned each watch, although they might have been operated longer. The ash fused into clinker on the grate bars, generally about 2 inches thick, medium weight, porous, a little tough and hard while hot but friable when cold. The clinker had a little ash mixed throughout the mass. It stuck a little to the bridge wall, but not seriously. The soot deposit was about 25 per cent more than with Pocahontas coal. The soot was a little different from that of the Pocahontas, as the granules appeared as minute fused grains.

The work of firing this coal was easy for the firemen. Hoes were used for spreading the fires, which were kept level. The slice bar was used sparingly. The load of the ship was carried with ease except when coaling ship or cleaning up after coaling, when there was a heavy drag on the boiler and the draft had to be assisted by the blowers. The load during this week of test would have ordinarily required two boilers burning Pocahontas coal.

4. FOUR-HOUR FULL-POWER TEST, FORCED DRAFT.

The *Maryland* stood by to get under way at 8.30 a. m. with all boilers, but owing to the fog she was unable to get under way until 11.19 a. m. The speed was gradually worked up to 120 turns about 1.30 p. m., when the test commenced. The fires had been worked and the ship made 108 turns under natural draft, when the blowers were started and a draft of about 1 inch of air pressure in all firerooms obtained. The speed of 119 to 120 turns was very easily made. The fires were carried thin; blowers regulated to about 350 revolutions; dampers were partly shut. After all the fires were in good condition it was possible to regulate the steam pressure by operating the ash-pan doors. A very uniform steam pressure was carried, as will be seen in the attached data sheet of gauge pressures. The fires burned brightly, the work of firing being very easy on account of the ease of breaking up the coke. The furnaces were one mass of yellowish flame. There was not an excessive amount of ash formed. The men, on being questioned, all said that it was the easiest 20-knot run that they had ever made.

5. TWENTY-FOUR HOUR FIFTEEN-KNOT TEST.

The U. S. S. *Maryland* anchored in Port Angeles after the four-hour forced-draft test. During the evening and following morning the usual cleaning work was done on all boilers; ash pans and furnaces were hauled and all ash and clinker separated and weighed. Tubes were blown with steam and all soot boxes hauled. The furnaces were primed with Matanuska coal. Boilers Nos. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 were lighted up. At 10 a. m. the *Maryland* got underway and stood to sea, setting a course for San Francisco Bay. By 10.45 a. m. the speed had reached 85 turns, which was the speed set to make 15 knots, and the test began. Data were collected as per sample forms. It soon became evident that the boiler power was much too great for the speed if the fires were to be properly worked in order to get the highest efficiency. Boilers Nos. 4, 6, and 15 were first banked and then allowed to die out. No. 16 boiler was banked and the speed maintained with eight boilers. The firing was by signal, the intervals being about 9 minutes. The same general remarks apply to the burning of the coal on this test. It burned with the greatest of ease, forming a very easily worked coke, not an excessive amount of ash or clinker, and, in general, appeared to be easier to handle than the Pocahontas coal. The CO₂ found in flue analyses was generally high, over 9 per cent. Fires carried about 6 to 8 inches thick were always glowing, ash pans bright, and the furnaces a mass of yellowish incandescent flame. The coal burned like pine knots. The amount of clinker was not excessive, was more or less easy to work, and was very friable when cold. The fires were noticeably hot. The amount of soot made was a little higher than is generally made by good Pocahontas coal, about 10 per cent more.

6. TEN-KNOT TEST.

This test was commenced at 12 noon, November 16, the 15-knot test having been finished at 10.45. Ash pans and furnaces were hauled; tubes blown and soot boxes hauled; all fires were cleaned and were built up. Boilers Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 were used, but, as in the 15-knot test, it was found that there were too many boilers for working fires properly. Two boilers were ultimately cut out and the test made with four boilers, which were more than ample, as at times there were four evaporators in use. The same remarks as to the fires on the 15-knot test apply to this test. Fires were very easily worked; the coke broke up easily; clinker was not very hard; bright, level fires from 6 to 8 inches thick and sometimes thicker were carried, and the CO₂ was generally high. After running 40 hours it was found there were but 3 tons of Matanuska coal left, so the test was considered completed after 40 hours.

7. GENERAL.

The Matanuska coal was delivered by the steamship company to the coaling plant at the navy yard, Puget Sound, where it was stowed under cover. At the time of the arrival of the *Maryland*, it was still sacked. Some of the sacks had become rotten and a little coal had been spilled on the floor of the dock. The coal was inspected by the officers of the board and the assistants in the engineering department. It was found to be very slack, as will be seen in the data sheet; also, it was very dry. There were very few lumps larger than a man's fist. A large working party under Ensign Bowden was sent to the coal sheds to load the coal on lighters. Every bag was weighed and spread out for inspection. All extraneous matter observed was picked out. There was very little slate, not over 200 pounds being picked out of the whole lot of 586 tons. About 40 tons were laid aside and screened into two sizes; that which would go through a quarter-inch mesh and that which would not. Of the former there were about 25 tons, and of the latter about 15 tons. This coal was burned on successive days; one day being devoted to the slack and a part of another day to the lump. The slack appeared to burn better than the lump, and the reason will be seen in the chemical analyses sheet attached. When the lighters were filled they were towed alongside the ship and the coal was stowed in bunkers which had been previously swept clean. During the test there was no evidence of any gases being given off the coal. During the loading, in order to avoid dust, the coal was thoroughly wet down, but even with this precaution it was very dusty. The noticeable characteristic of this coal is its friability. Lumps pulverize very easily. This accounts for the chemical analysis which shows the slack to contain less extraneous matter than the lump. It will be seen that the coal, being friable, powders very easily, while the lump contains more or less shale and is hard. In this respect the coal shows a marked difference from the Bering River coal, where the lumps con-

tained a small per cent of extraneous matter, while the slack contained about 30 per cent. Before loading the lighters, samples at random were taken from the pile. These were sized into slack, buckwheat, and lump and were taken to the chemist for analysis as to ash. These samples contained from 6 to 10 per cent of ash, and on account of this showing it was decided that nothing further than hand cleaning would be necessary.

8. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Moisture: There was apparently no free moisture on inspection before loading. This coal was stowed in a dry place and was extremely dry and dusty. Density 40.3 cubic feet per ton alongside and 39.8 cubic feet per ton at coal dock.

Sample: The laboratory sample was obtained by taking a shovelful out of every fifth bag as it came on board the lighter. This was bagged and stowed in a dry place. There were about 50 bags in this pile. On the day the laboratory samples were taken these bags were dumped out and the pile thoroughly mixed. As this pile was about 5 tons in weight it was reduced and every fifth shovelful saved. It was again quartered and then quartered again. This gave a 325-pound sample which was taken on board ship and then quartered and pulverized until there was a proper amount for chemical analyses and shipment to the Bureau of Steam Engineering and the Bureau of Mines.

General sample: Results of analysis are as follows:

	Per cent.
Moisture	0.73
On dry basis:	
Volatile combustible matter	20.29
Fixed carbon	69.32
Ash	10.39
Sulphur	.49

	Slack.	Buckwheat.	Lump.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Moisture	0.75	0.65	0.63
On dry basis:			
Volatile combustible matter	20.96	20.22	19.47
Fixed carbon	70.85	70.50	65.19
Ash	8.19	9.28	15.34

Analyses by Mr. North, yard chemist, navy yard, Puget Sound:

A sizing sample of 785 pounds was obtained, which gave the following:

Lump which would not go through a one-half inch mesh screen, 17.7 per cent, 139 pounds.
Buckwheat which would not go through a one-quarter inch mesh screen, 12.1 per cent, 96 pounds.
Slack which would go through a one-quarter inch mesh screen, 70.2 per cent, 551 pounds.
Slate: There were no impurities in this coal of any consequence. Little or no slate could be found.
Calorific value: This could not be obtained.
Smoke: This coal makes some smoke, considerably more than Bering River and about the same amount as Pocahontas.
Indicator cards were taken once an hour during the full-power test and once a watch during the other tests. The horsepower found agreed with the curves of the horsepower on board for the 20-knot test, but the 15-knot test and 10-knot test appeared to be somewhat under that generally found for that of 15 and 10 knots. The indicators are old and the results obtained were irregular.

9. CONCLUSION OF TEST.

At the conclusion of each test an inspection of the boilers was made. No warping or overheating occurred during the 4-hour full-power run. During the 15-knot test the uptakes of No. 7 boiler were warped a little. In the uptake of No. 13 boiler there were 10 rivets pulled out and the uptake door sprung a little. A few panel doors on the boilers show signs of some of the insulation being burnt out. From the above it will be seen that this coal has no bad effects on the boilers or uptakes. There were no other casualties.

There were seven grate bars renewed during the port test.

10. The work of this test has been entered into by the officers and men concerned with the greatest enthusiasm. No effort has been spared to obtain the best results. All other ship work has been made secondary to the coal test. The machinery and boilers of the *Maryland* functioned perfectly during all these tests.

11. Mr. S. B. Flagg, engineer of the Bureau of Mines, was present in the firerooms during these tests. He did much to assist the ship's force in working fires, and instructing the firemen in the best methods of obtaining efficient combustion of this coal. The board is also indebted to Mr. Flagg for advice and assistance in compiling the data of this report.

12. Coal account.

Receipts:	Tons.
(a) By invoice	586.000
(b) By weight	585.700
(c) By tally	583.000
(d) By bunker estimate	574.000
Expenditures:	
(a) Loss in handling (due to fineness)	12.000
(b) Priming and preparatory to port test	4.000
(c) Port test (these quantities by careful tally or actual weight; other figures by estimate)	116.185
(d) Priming and preparatory to 4-hour test	45.000
(e) Four-hour test (these quantities by careful tally or actual weight; other figures by estimate)	85.849
(f) Coming to anchor	8.000
(g) Priming and preparatory to 15-knot test	19.000
(h) 15-knot test (these quantities by careful tally or actual weight; other figures by estimate)	161.112
(i) Preparatory and cleaning fires for 10-knot test	8.000
(j) 10-knot test (these quantities by careful tally or actual weight; other figures by estimate)	120.582
Total	579.728
Difference	6.272
On hand about	3.000

BUNKER ESTIMATE—INSPECTION OF BUNKERS.

Before test	574.000
After port test	450.000
After 4-hour test	328.000
After 15-knot test	120.000
After 10-knot test	3.000

13. After investigating and reconciling all data, the board submits the following tables of comparisons with Pocahontas, Bering River, and Matanuska coals.

Chemical comparisons of coal samples, analyses of which are given below, were taken from Pocahontas and Bering River coals tested by U. S. S. Maryland in 1913.

Name.	Moisture.	Volatiles.	Fixed carbon.	Ash.	Sulphur.	British thermal unit.
Pocahontas	2.5	19.2	74.6	6.2	0.75	14,660
	2.4	19.0	74.6	6.4	.65	14,600
	1.6	17.7	61.9	20.4	.65	12,180
	1.7	16.7	59.9	23.4	.60	11,740
Bering River	3.5	16.3	58.8	24.9	.60	11,410
	1.0	17.5	69.9	12.6	.60	13,434
Matanuska	.73	20.29	69.32	10.39	.49	(^c)

¹ No apparatus available for making this determination.

Analyses of Pocahontas and Bering River coals supplied by Bureau of Steam Engineering. Samples of Matanuska coal are taken as herein described. Analyses of Matanuska coal by Mr. North, navy-yard chemist, Puget Sound.

DENSITIES.

Pocahontas, average, 42.16 cubic feet per ton.
Bering River, average, 39.83 cubic feet per ton.
Matanuska, average, 40.30 cubic feet per ton.

Comparison of port consumption.

PORT TEST OF SEVEN DAYS.

Coal.	Total tons.	Gallons water evaporated.	Pounds of coal per gallon water.	Ash.	Efficiency.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Pocahontas	92.291	248.610	1.168	11.04	100
Bering River	138.391	247.783	.811	36.6	69.4
Matanuska	116.185	305.446	1.177	15.8	100.8

FOUR HOURS, FORCED DRAFT, SPEED 20 KNOTS.

Coal.	Total tons burned.	Per centage of ash.	Smoke by scale.	Knots per ton.	Indicated horsepower.	Pounds per indicated horsepower.	Steam-ing radius.	Average efficiency.
Pocahontas	79.1	8.8	2.4	1.02	20,820.3	2.69	2,367.8	100
Bering River	127.3	38.8	1.5	.60	13,992.3	5.32		
Matanuska	85.848	18.67	2.8	.93	19,929.15	2.32	2,000.2	91

¹ During this test a speed of 20 knots could not be obtained.

15-KNOT TEST, 24 HOURS.

Coal.	Total tons burned.	Per centage of ash.	Smoke by scale.	Knots per ton.	Indicated horsepower.	Pounds per indicated horsepower.	Steam-ing radius.	Average efficiency.
Pocahontas	153.155	7.6	1.25	2.38	7,083	12.01	4,781	100
Bering River	160.3	35.0	.60	1.09	7,600	4.98	2,372	43
Matanuska	157.212	14.59	1.99	2.29	6,142.37	2.15	4,796.3	95

¹ Indicated horsepower taken from curve of revolutions and indicated horsepower as data obtained from indicator cards irregular.

² Allowance of 3 tons of coal used on boilers banked or cut out.

10-KNOT TEST, 48 HOURS.

Coal.	Total tons burned.	Per centage of ash.	Smoke by scale.	Knots per ton.	Indicated horsepower.	Pounds per indicated horsepower.	Steam-ing radius.	Average efficiency.
Pocahontas	137.325	10.5	1.18	3.515	2,134	13.08	7,077	100
Matanuska	118.582	15.67	1.86	3.37	2,686.527	3.09	7,160.6	98

¹ Indicated horsepower taken from curve, as data obtained from indicator cards irregular.

Bering River coal expended before this test

Matanuska coal expended after 40 hours.

Allowance of 2 tons for coal used on boilers banked and cut out.

14. The board finds that this sample of Matanuska coal tested is suitable in every respect for use in the naval service.

PHILIP ANDREWS,
Captain, United States Navy.
MILTON S. DAVIS,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.
H. E. KAYS,
Lieutenant, United States Navy.
W. O. HENRY,
Ensign, United States Navy (Recorder).

[First indorsement (no date).]

From: Commanding officer U. S. S. Maryland.

To: Secretary of the Navy.

Forwarded.

PHILIP ANDREWS,
Captain, United States Navy.

[Second indorsement (stamped).]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
DIVISION OF MATERIAL,
December 11, 1914.

Forwarded to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

For comment and recommendation.

[Third indorsement.]

DECEMBER 12, 1914.

From: Bureau of Steam Engineering.

To: Navy Department (material).

1. Returned.
2. This test indicates that Matanuska coal is suitable for naval use.
3. It is recommended that it be used when it can be obtained at a price less than Pocahontas.
4. It is requested that a copy of this report be forwarded to this bureau for its files.

GRIFFIN.

[Fourth indorsement.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
December 22, 1914.

To: Bureau of Steam Engineering.

1. This report has been examined in the office of the Assistant Secretary.
2. The bureau will prepare such parts of this report as are suitable for printing in a public document for presentation to the Naval Committees of Congress.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

DISTRICT EXCISE BOARD (S. DOC. NO. 981).

Mr. SHEPPARD. I present the report of the special committee to investigate the conduct of the excise board of the District of Columbia. Accompanying the report is a large amount of testimony and drawings. I ask that the report may be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that action will be taken.

The report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDUCT OF THE EXCISE BOARD OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

To the Senate of the United States:

We, the committee appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate the conduct of the excise board in the administration of the excise law of the District of Columbia, respectfully report as follows:

The resolution authorizing this committee was passed in the following terms:

"Senate resolution 522.

"Resolved, That the special committee appointed by the President of the Senate to investigate the conduct of the excise board is hereby further authorized to investigate fully into the manner in which the excise law, so called, is being administered in the District of Columbia, and said committee is hereby authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to compel the attendance of witnesses, to employ stenographers to report such hearings as may be had at a rate not to exceed \$1 per printed page. The expense of such hearings shall be paid out of the contingent expenses of the Senate, upon vouchers to be approved by the chairman of the said special committee. The said committee is also authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate."

We have examined many witnesses, and submit herewith a transcript of the evidence we have taken.

We have also made personal investigations of various premises in controversy.

1. We find that the present excise board was appointed to administer what is commonly known as the Jones-Works excise liquor law of the District of Columbia, which became effective July 1, 1913, and that said board was originally composed of Joseph C. Sheehy, chairman, Robert G. Smith, and Henry S. Baker. Mr. Sheehy resigned from the board early in 1914 and was succeeded as chairman by Mr. Robert G. Smith, who remains chairman. Cotter T. Bride was appointed to the vacancy thus occasioned, and is now a member of the board.

2. We find that the excise board in administering the excise law has adopted certain rules which in many instances change the substance and letter of the law.

(a) The law as to hotels is as follows:

"Hereafter no license shall be issued to a hotel having less than 50 bedrooms for guests, nor to any hotel the character of which, or the character of the proprietor or manager of which, is shown to be objectionable to said board."

The rule adopted by the board in the administration of this clause of the law is as follows:

"SEC. 2. No license shall be issued to a hotel, as such, having less than 50 bedrooms for guests."

As the result of this unauthorized change of the law by the board several hotels with less than 50 bedrooms for guests have been granted licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The board granted these hotels licenses under the name of restaurants. The fact remains, however, that they are licensed as hotels by the District government and are not entitled to liquor licenses under the true spirit and purpose of the law.

(b) The law provides:

"That no license shall be granted for any saloon or barroom on any side of any square, block, or tract of land where less than 50 per cent of the foot frontage, not including saloons or hotels and clubs having barroom licenses under this section, is used for business purposes."

In this connection the board adopted the following rule:

"SEC. 6. Beginning November 1, 1914, no barroom license shall be granted on any side of a street where less than 50 per cent of the foot frontage between intersecting streets, excluding the part of buildings wherein barroom licenses are held, is used for business purposes: *Provided*, That this restriction shall not apply to hotels and clubs."

This proviso is not in the law and is wholly unauthorized. Under it, however, the board has licensed a number of hotels and clubs on sides of squares or blocks with less than 50 per cent of the foot frontage used for business purposes.

Licenses for barrooms have been given to hotels or clubs where the hotel or club is the only business on the side of the square in which the same is located and where the district is wholly residential.

(c) The law provides:

"That no minor under the age of 18 years shall be allowed to enter or be permitted to remain in any place where intoxicating liquors are sold, other than a hotel, restaurant, or club."

The rule of the board on this subject is as follows:

"SEC. 18. Minors under the age of 18 may enter a wholesale liquor store in a case where the licensee also sells merchandise other than intoxicating liquors and where the intoxicating liquors are carried in stock and sold in a section of the store set apart for that purpose by a railing: *Provided*, That no minor under the age of 18 shall be permitted to enter the place so set apart: *And provided further*, That no intoxicating liquors shall be sold, given away, or in any way disposed of to a minor."

This rule permits minors to enter stores where intoxicating liquors are sold, contrary to the express provision and real intent of the law.

(d) The law provides:

"No licensee under this section shall sell, give away, or dispense any intoxicating liquors to any person between the hours of 1 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock a. m., nor on Sundays or Inauguration Day; and between said hours and on Sundays and Inauguration Day every barroom and other place where intoxicating liquors are sold shall be kept closed."

The rule of the board is as follows:

"SEC. 18a. For the purpose of cleaning up and doing other necessary work licensed premises may be entered or occupied by licensees and their regular employees between 6.45 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock a. m., except on Sundays and Inauguration Day; and between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 12 o'clock noon on Sundays and Inauguration Day: *Provided*, That neither said licensees nor their employees shall drink, sell, give away, or dispense any intoxicating liquors during the times mentioned."

Members of your committee saw a number of individuals in several saloons during the two-hour Sunday period permitted by the board for cleaning up purposes, and in several saloons during this time saw men who were apparently bartenders, dressed as if for dispensing liquors, and from one saloon came two or three young men dressed in business clothes.

(e) In section 20b of the rules the board has added what is in effect a complete new section of the law, as follows:

"SEC. 20b. Except in case of the death of a licensee, any person or persons duly authorized by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia may, with the consent in writing of the excise board, conduct the business of a licensee for a period of not exceeding 60 days. In such cases posting of the licensed premises shall not be required."

This gives express authority for receivers, trustees, and other representatives of licensees appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to conduct the business of a licensee for which no provision whatever is made in the excise law.

3. The law places the maximum limit upon the number of barroom licenses at 300, but it gives the excise board the discretion to license any smaller number it may see fit to permit. The board has not exercised its discretion for a smaller number. The testimony shows that it is the intention of the board to keep the number at 300, thereby adopting the construction most favorable to the saloons.

4. The law provides:

"Nor shall any barroom licensee establish more than one bar under his license."

This provision has been violated in two instances by permitting the operation of double bars under a single license, one at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Rhode Island Avenue, and another at the corner of Fourteenth and U Streets.

By the operation of a double bar, we mean that in each case the bar was extended into two separate rooms by making about a 10-foot opening between the rooms, and running the bar through the opening and on both sides of the partition separating the rooms.

5. The law also provides:

"Nor provide or permit to be used more than one entrance to said barroom from the street * * * unless the excise board shall especially permit an extra entrance."

This provision clearly means that no more than one entrance shall be provided, unless some special condition or reason warrants it, and naturally the board would be expected to grant but few such permits. According to the report of the board, out of 39 applications for extra entrances, 38 were granted and only 1 refused.

6. The law provides that:

"No saloon, barroom, or wholesale liquor business shall be licensed west of the western line of the fire limits as now established."

Between the time of the passage of the law and the time it was to go into effect, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia so changed the fire limits as to bring two saloons from prohibited territory into license territory; and the territory changed was so small as to raise the unavoidable presumption that it was made for the special purpose of keeping the saloons within the license limits.

Protests were filed with the board against the granting of the licenses to the saloons thus brought within license limits, and the conditions were fully disclosed. Although it had the discretion to refuse these licenses, even though the location might be outside the prohibited zone, and although a plain attempt had been made to nullify the positive provision of the law, the board granted the licenses.

7. The law provides:

"Not more than three saloons or barrooms, other than in hotels or clubs, shall be permitted upon one side of a street between intersecting streets."

Contrary to this provision of the law, four saloons are now permitted to operate on E Street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets NW., one of the principal business sections of the city. The saloon on the corner of Fourteenth and E Streets, opposite the New Willard Hotel, which is owned by Miller Bros., had been refused a license while its entrance was on E Street, because there were three other saloons located on that side of the block. License was then applied for by Miller Bros. as fronting on Fourteenth Street, and the license was granted. Immediately the window fronting on Fourteenth Street was broken out, made into a door, the entrance on E Street was closed, and the board licensed the saloon, although its location was exactly where it was before.

8. The law provides:

"No saloon, barroom, or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold at retail shall be licensed, allowed, or maintained within 300 feet of any alleyway occupied for residences or of places commonly called slums, except upon the unanimous vote of all three members of said excise board."

The plain purpose of this provision was to remove barrooms a reasonable distance, at least, from these places, and protect to that extent the poor people living in them from the baneful influences of saloons. The board has apparently disregarded this purpose. It has granted licenses in practically every instance where applied for within 300 feet of these places, and there are instances where there are three or four, or more, barrooms located within 300 feet of a single alley.

9. The law provides:

"No saloon, barroom, or other place wherein intoxicating liquor is sold at retail or wholesale, other than hotels and clubs, shall be licensed, allowed, or maintained within 400 feet

of any public schoolhouse, or a now located or established college, or university, or within 400 feet of any now established house of religious worship, measured between the nearest entrances to each by the shortest course of travel between such places of business and such public schoolhouse, college or university, or established house of religious worship."

The board has construed the language "measured between the nearest entrances to each by the shortest course of travel," to mean a square-cornered or right-angled measurement; that is, having in many instances where saloons are located within 400 feet of schools or places of religious worship by the shortest course of travel which pedestrians would naturally and conveniently take, resorted to the square-cornered measurement, thereby permitting the saloon to operate. However, in several instances, even by the square-cornered measurement the saloons are located within the prohibited distance, particularly Graff's saloon, No. 222 Seventh Street SE., where by square-cornered measurement, even around a parking which he himself constructed evidently for the purpose of making the distance farther, the saloon is still within 400 feet of the Eastern High School.

Also at Schriener's place, 730 Fourteenth Street NW., which by square cornered or other measurements is located within 400 feet of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church. In one instance, at Mergner's place, No. 415 East Capitol Street, an iron fence was permitted to be constructed across a sidewalk close to the building, in order to throw the measurement and course of travel around the parking and to make the distance more than 400 feet from a public school at No. 25 Fifth Street SE.

Several other barrooms have been granted licenses within 400 feet of public schoolhouses, churches, and colleges.

We submit herewith plats made at our request by the District surveyor, giving the measurements at the above and other places, and showing the distances between saloons and churches, schoolhouses, and colleges by the shortest course of travel to be in many instances less than 400 feet.

10. In this connection attention is called to the fact that wherever a building is not used exclusively for religious or school purposes the board contends that it is not a house of religious worship or a school or college within the meaning of the excise law. It has, therefore, in several instances permitted saloons to be operated within 400 feet of buildings where large schools are conducted or where large congregations carry on religious worship.

11. We direct attention to that clause of the law which requires that no license shall be granted any hotel the character of which, or the character of the proprietor or manager of which, is shown to said board to be objectionable.

The most notable instance of a violation of this clause is as follows: The proprietor of the Grand Hotel, which occupies Government premises, was granted a license, notwithstanding he had been convicted of dispensing liquor to a minor girl and his license formerly canceled, and notwithstanding it was shown he had organized a corporation, which he controlled, and in the name of which he was applying for a license, and that a strong report was made against him by the police. At the hearings conducted by the board on the question of giving him a renewal of license, in October, 1914, the police report was as follows:

"The manager, Edward L. Gardner, conducts a garden in the basement of this hotel, where they have music and singing. Dancing is allowed on a platform set aside for that purpose. This is a resort for streetwalkers and women of questionable character, and the result is a meeting place for men and women. In my opinion these conditions are objectionable in connection with a bar and should be eliminated."

This police report was signed by J. L. Sprinkle, acting captain, first precinct.

This testimony was corroborated by Sergt. Catts, of the vice squad of the District police, both at the hearings before the excise board on the question of renewing Gardner's license and before our committee.

It also developed in the testimony before our committee that cases are now pending against the proprietor of this hotel, Gardner, for selling liquor to a minor.

The testimony before this committee also shows that other hotels were granted licenses which had been conducted in a disreputable manner.

12. The excise board has refused licenses to properly conducted barrooms and has granted them to disreputable places in the same neighborhood over strong protests. A saloon on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue had been carried on for many years by Mr. Hurdle. No complaint had been made against him. He was refused a license or transfer of a license, and across the street the Philadelphia House, which was clearly

shown by the testimony before us to be a most disgraceful and disreputable resort, was granted a license. The testimony showed that the Philadelphia House is a place of resort for colored prostitutes and for men and women of questionable character.

13. The law also provides:

"That the personal representative of any deceased licensee may within 30 days after the death of such licensee transfer said license in accordance with the provisions of this law touching transfers of licenses."

In violation of this provision the board permitted Mrs. Gordon to operate the bar of her husband long after his death, although the attention of the board was called to the violation of the law, and they did not act to prevent such violation until pressure was brought upon them through one of the District Commissioners, and although the corporation counsel had rendered an opinion that the bar was being operated contrary to the law.

14. The law provides:

"That the interior of every barroom shall at all times when selling is prohibited be exposed to full view from the street without obstruction by screens, blinds, curtains, stained glass, bottles, boxes, signs, or other material, except in the case of clubs licensed under this section and hotels having only an interior barroom, which shall be exposed to full view from the corridors or passageways leading to the entrance or entrances to such barroom."

The committee found on a tour of personal observation that but little attention is paid to this provision of the law. Glass doors and windows are stained and are obstructed by curtains, partitions are frequently erected across the barroom a short distance from the entrance, and the only compliance with this provision of the law in most cases was the drawing aside for just a short distance of one curtain.

15. The law provides:

"Par. 3. That the said board shall appoint a clerk at a salary of \$1,500 per annum and an inspector with police powers at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. Said inspector shall make inspections as may be required by this section, under the orders of the board, and make full report of such inspections to the board. He shall wear a badge indicating that he is such inspector of the excise board."

Instead of appointing an inspector and requiring him, as contemplated by the law, to inspect places of license holders, the board appointed a stenographer under the name of inspector, who does the stenographic work of the board and makes a stenographic record of the proceedings before the board, and his principal time is occupied by clerical work. He inspected only 130 places prior to November 14, 1914, and has made no inspections whatever since that time. This official testified before our committee that no orders or instructions regarding inspections had been given him by the board, but that he has been made simply a clerk or stenographer.

Licenses have been granted for barrooms on the sides of a square or block where there is no other substantial business, and in many cases where it is evident that there is not 50 per cent of the frontage used for business purposes. Plain violations of this provision have been permitted by allowing the saloon entrances to be changed from one side of the square to another side of the square without any change in the saloon itself or its location.

In some instances it is apparent that buildings of a very unsubstantial character have been constructed for the purpose of making business frontage in order to secure a barroom license, and the board has apparently approved such action by granting the license.

A frontage occupied by a board fence with a business sign on top, but with the ground occupied only by brick or tiling or boards or old barrels, or not occupied at all, has plainly been counted as frontage used for business purposes in order to grant a barroom license.

16. We regard it as significant of the attitude of the board that it has not exercised its discretion in favor of the schools as against the saloons by refusing licenses to saloons which may be located only a few feet beyond the 400-foot limit. The actual distance between the Polk School and the McKinley Manual Training School is 838.5 feet. Just across P Street from the Polk School is the saloon located in the Hotel Thyson. In the case of this hotel it is apparent that additional rooms were constructed in an attempt to comply with the law, and the board granted a license notwithstanding the fact that it was just across the street from a public school. The Hotel Thyson bar fronts on Seventh Street and can not be distinguished from an ordinary separate bar.

Farther along the block, on the same side of the street with the Thyson Hotel, is the Murray saloon, only 402.6 feet from

the entrance to the Polk School and 435.9 feet from the south door of the McKinley Manual Training School. Immediately opposite Murray's, on the other side of Seventh Street, are two other barrooms. In other words, within approximately 400 feet of these large schools are four saloons. This is a clear case of the exercise of a discretion in the interests of the saloons and against the schools. The same condition prevails in a number of cases as to churches.

17. It should be stated that in practically all instances where the board has issued licenses to saloons under circumstances that constituted a violation or evasion of the true purpose or spirit of the law, all phases of the situation were brought fully to the attention of the board through numerous protests and representations of citizens before the issuance of the license.

18. The committee finds no evidence of corruption or venality on the part of any member of the board, and believes that each member should be exonerated from any charge or imputation of this character. The committee believes, however, that a careful and dispassionate review of the evidence before us as to the conduct of the board in the administration of the excise law shows that it has disregarded the underlying purpose of the law, that it has nullified its most beneficial features, and that it has encouraged and approved plain evasions and perversions of the law. It is the judgment of the committee that the board has resolved practically every doubt as to law or fact in the interest of the saloons. It has shown no proper comprehension of its duties in the execution of a law framed in the interest of morality and good government. The policy of the board is fostering the liquor traffic to the fullest extent permitted by the law, and in many instances at the expense of both its spirit and its letter, is fraught with increasing danger to the health, peace, and morals of the people of the District of Columbia.

Dated at the city of Washington in the District of Columbia March 4, 1915.

MORRIS SHEPPARD.
WM. H. THOMPSON.
WM. P. DILLINGHAM.
W. L. JONES.

Because of a death in my family I was unable to be present at the hearings of the committee at which the testimony was taken. Therefore I feel that in justice to the excise board, the members of which I believe to be upright, honorable men, I should not give my approval to the report of the majority.

WM. HUGHES.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, as I understand, the Senator from Texas has submitted a report from the committee to investigate the excise board of the District.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator has submitted the report.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. President, that it be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. OWEN. I object.

Mr. JONES. Mr. President, I want to ask if under the rules and practice of the Senate the report with the testimony submitted will not be printed in the ordinary course? If not, it certainly ought to be printed. The testimony is submitted with the report, and the report and the testimony ought to be printed. I hope no objection will be made.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Objection has been made.

Mr. JONES. I want to ask if under the practice and customs of the Senate a report of this character with testimony is not always printed?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair supposes the committee has power to have it printed.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, this is not a committee of the Senate; it is a special committee appointed by the Vice President, and there was nothing said in relation to printing the report. They have no authority to print it, unless they are so authorized by the Senate.

Mr. JONES. I hope the Senator from Texas will ask that the report and testimony be printed.

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. President, I ask that the report and the testimony accompanying it be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. BRANDEGEE. How extensive is the testimony?

Mr. SHEPPARD. It took us about three or four days to take the testimony.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I do not see any sense in printing the testimony. If the report is printed, I think that will be sufficient.

Mr. JONES. The report is rather the conclusions from the testimony, and it seems to me the testimony ought to be printed.

Mr. BRANDEGEE. I will not object; but I do not see the use of it.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

THE CORBETT TUNNEL.

Mr. MYERS submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 74) appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same.

H. L. MYERS,
LUKE LEA,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

E. W. POU,
MARTIN DIES,
L. MOTT,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

JOINT COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS (S. DOC. NO. 984).

Mr. ROBINSON. From the joint commission appointed under the act of Congress of June 30, 1913, to investigate Indian affairs I submit a report, and ask that it may be printed in the RECORD, and also as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The report referred to is as follows:

JOINT COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE INDIAN AFFAIRS.

[Report of the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, Mar. 3, 1915, 63d Cong., 3d sess.]

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The Joint Commission of Congress to Investigate Indian Affairs was created under "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes," for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914; approved June 30, 1913, as follows:

"For the purpose of making inquiry into conditions in the Indian Service, with a view to ascertaining any and all facts relating to the conduct and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and of recommending such changes in the administration of Indian affairs as would promote the betterment of the service and the well-being of Indians, there is hereby constituted a commission to be known as the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, to be composed of three Members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Presiding Officer of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker, the said commission be, and is hereby, directed, authorized, and empowered to examine into the conduct and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and all its branches and agencies, their organization and administration. The commission shall have power and authority to examine all books, documents, and papers in the said Bureau of Indian Affairs, its branches or agencies, relating to the administration of the business of said bureau, and shall have and is hereby granted authority to subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, administer oaths, and to demand any and all books, documents, and papers of whatever nature relating to the affairs of Indians as conducted by said bureau, its branches and agencies. Said commission is hereby authorized to visit any Indian agency, school, institution, or other establishment under the jurisdiction and control of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the Department of the Interior, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and all other officers connected with the administration of Indian affairs, to aid the said commission and furnish all available information that may be demanded by said commission.

"The investigation hereby provided for shall be conducted by said commission as speedily as possible, and the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of such commission shall be reported to Congress during the Sixty-third Congress. Said commission is hereby authorized to employ such clerical and other assistance, including stenographers, as said commission may deem necessary in the proper prosecution of its work: *Provided*, That stenographers so employed shall not receive for their services exceeding \$1 per printed page. The sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the said commission. Within 10 days after the appointment of the members of the commission they shall proceed to elect a chairman and secretary, and the funds hereby appropriated shall be paid out on the order of such chairman and secretary, and a full, itemized account of all such expenditures shall accompany the final report of the commission when submitted to Congress.

Pursuant to the foregoing enactment, the following Members of Congress were appointed members of the said joint commission: Senators JOE T. ROBINSON, of Arkansas, HARRY LANE, of Oregon, and CHARLES E. TOWNSEND, of Michigan; Representatives JOHN H. STEPHENS, of Texas, CHARLES D. CARTER, of Oklahoma, and CHARLES H. BURKE, of South Dakota. The commission promptly organized by electing Senator ROBINSON chairman and Robert B. Keating secretary.

On account of the very comprehensive duties imposed upon the joint commission, and owing also to the fact that Congress has been practically in continuous session since its creation, our work has been conducted under difficulties and is incomplete.

OUTLINE OF WORK PERFORMED BY THE JOINT COMMISSION.

The joint commission has held about 65 meetings, and at 52 of these hearings have been conducted relating to conditions prevailing on various reservations and the methods under which the business of the Bureau of Indian Affairs is conducted, which testimony is herewith submitted as a part of this report. The testimony has been printed in convenient form, and comprises about 3,300 pages.

HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITIONS.

Investigations of the health, diseases, and sanitary conditions prevailing among the Indians on many of the reservations have confirmed information heretofore published as to the prevalence of infectious and contagious diseases, especially tuberculosis and trachoma. These are plagues inflicting every Indian tribe in the United States and threatening serious consequences to white citizens who come in contact with the afflicted Indians.

The alarming prevalence of tuberculosis, approximating 30 per cent of the entire membership of some of the tribes, is attributable principally to insanitary conditions in Indian homes and lack of knowledge on the part of the Indians as to proper treatment and means of prevention. Among the other radical changes which contact with our civilization is bringing to the Indian race is the abandonment of life in the tepee and dwelling in small, unventilated rooms. This is a speedy and certain means for the spread of tuberculosis. The tepee, in which most of the Indians formerly lived, was a healthful habitation in contrast with many present-day Indian houses.

Trachoma is even more general among the various tribes than tuberculosis. It is believed that 70 per cent of some of the tribes are afflicted with this disease in a more or less virulent form.

At the time this joint commission was appointed another joint commission of Congress (composed of Senators ROBINSON and TOWNSEND and Representatives STEPHENS and BURKE) was authorized to investigate the proposed establishment of an Indian tuberculosis sanitarium and the Yakima Indian reclamation project. The testimony taken by that commission, together with its findings and conclusions, have been published in Senate Document 337, Sixty-third Congress, second session.

Upon the recommendations of this commission and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs provision was made in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, for the establishment of a number of reservation hospitals (most of them inexpensive) for the treatment of diseases among the Indians, and especially tuberculosis and trachoma. It must be admitted, however, that the provisions so far made by Congress for the improvement of sanitary conditions among the Indians are inadequate. Manifestly, before these plagues, which threaten the destruction of the Indian race, are overcome a comprehensive, well-organized campaign must be conducted, and this campaign must contemplate not only treatment of the afflicted, but instruction and training of the Indians in subjects relating to hygiene and sanitation. To accomplish this the medical service of the Indian Bureau should be reorganized and reinforced. It has been suggested that this work can best be conducted under the Public Health Service. Some members of this commission adhere to that belief, while others think that the division of authority which this would require would result in bad administration. In any event, if the ravages of tuberculosis and trachoma among the Indians are to be checked more vigorous means and methods must be adopted. Many additional hospitals, physicians, and field matrons will be required, and the expenditure of large sums of money is imperative.

There is no better field for philanthropic and unselfish endeavor than that of reforming the prevailing insanitary conditions of Indian life. In our opinion, it would not be difficult to secure cooperation with the Government on the part of public-spirited citizens who avow their interest in the welfare of the Indian race, and whose efforts are at present unorganized and therefore somewhat misdirected and unavailing.

While among some of the older Indians there is manifested a spirit of resentment at efforts on the part of the Government to confine their afflicted children in hospitals so remote from their homes that no opportunity is afforded parents to visit their afflicted offspring, on the whole the Indians are very appreciative of the benefits to be derived from local hospitals, and readily avail themselves of such institutions, and it is believed they will be reasonably prompt in conforming to the necessary health regulations when once the same are understood by them.

ILLEGAL SALES OF LIQUOR TO INDIANS.

The fondness of Indians for intoxicating liquors is generally understood by the public. Congress has not been slow to enact laws designed for the suppression of the liquor traffic among the Indians. These laws, however, are in many localities openly disregarded and the nefarious business of the "bootlegger" still thrives.

The Indian appropriation bill for the current year and for the next fiscal year carries increased appropriations for the suppression of the sale of liquor to Indians. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is earnestly seeking to enforce the law regarding this subject and is to be commended for his efforts in that particular. However, it appears to your commission that this evil can only be overcome in any community where a healthy sentiment exists or is created among both the Indians and whites. It is a regrettable fact that in some localities the commercial profits arising from the sale of liquor to Indians appear to have rendered certain elements of the white population indifferent to the enforcement of the antiliqor laws.

IMPROVEMENT OF INSPECTION SERVICE.

The inspection service of the Indian Bureau, with notable exceptions, is in many respects weak and inadequate. Superintendents of some of the agencies reporting to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs have misrepresented or so colored the facts as to not fairly disclose the true conditions existing among the Indians over which they have supervision. It has been brought to the attention of the joint commission that in some instances where we have requested that inspecting officers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs be assigned to particular investigations these officers have devoted their energies, in part, to discrediting witnesses and parties making complaints. The intimate personal relationship which under the prevailing system exists between some of the inspecting officers and the superintendents of some of the reservations have not tended to the correction of abuses and in some cases have resulted in the suppression of facts which should be disclosed.

With these facts in view a force of six inspectors was authorized in the Indian appropriation bill for the present fiscal year. The six additional inspectors have not yet been selected. In the opinion of the commission this should be speedily done and the inspection service fully reorganized.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Among the important subjects receiving the attention of the commission is the progress of education among the Indians. We visited and inspected Riverside, Cushman, Phoenix, and Carlisle Schools. These are among the strong educational institutions available for the Indians. Riverside appears to be well organized, the buildings and campus in good condition, and the instruction there thorough and efficient.

At the Phoenix School many of the buildings appear to have been neglected and require repairs. While instruction in many of the grades at this school seems thorough and satisfactory, it is thought that the usefulness of the school may be enhanced by a more careful and active management.

In a few instances the commission found it necessary to make immediate report of unsatisfactory conditions to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, resulting in a change of the management of the Cushman and Carlisle Schools. (For details see Hearings of the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs, pp. 406-407, pt. 3; p. 87, pt. 2; and pp. 1388-1390, pt. 11.)

Vocational training was found particularly efficient at the Cushman School. The hospital at the Phoenix School is very efficient, but is not of sufficient capacity.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES INADEQUATE ON SOME RESERVATIONS.

We have observed that there is a lack of adequate school facilities on some of the reservations, due in part to the widely scattered conditions in which the Indians live. It is our opinion that Congress should establish additional day schools on a number of the reservations.

Particular emphasis should be laid in Indian schools on practical training and instruction in hygiene and sanitation.

FINANCE AND ACCOUNTING.

The commission employed experts to inquire into the business methods of the Finance Division of the Indian Bureau. The results of their labors are contained in "the report to the joint commission of Congress of the United States, Sixty-third Congress, third session, to investigate Indian affairs, relative to the business and accounting methods employed in the administration of the Office of Indian Affairs," under date of August, 1914, and made a part of this report.

It appears that the system of bookkeeping and accounting now in use is susceptible of improvement. This report, after a comprehensive review of the organization and management of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, goes into a criticism of the methods in actual operation in the Finance Division of the Bureau. It states that the incomplete and unsatisfactory accounting system as described is largely due to a lack of facilities and a lack of personnel for the installation and operation of an up-to-date accounting system, rather than to deficiencies on the part of officials, clerks, and other employees in the service. A thorough reorganization and revision in business methods is recommended. The present methods of preparing estimates and submitting requisitions for appropriations are condemned. The items of appropriation are not of a character to provide for the exercise of legislative and executive control over the contracting and purchasing relations; the items are now classified in such a manner that the administrator may change a particular voucher to any one or two to a dozen accounts as may suit; it does not establish the conditions or provisions controlling allotments with a view to fixing executive responsibility for the exercise of proper discretion.

It is further stated in this report that there are no records from which could be obtained an accurate statement of revenues and expenditures; that no record is maintained in the Indian Office from which a statement of the property and funds of the Indians could be obtained; that the present method of inspection stands in the way of executive discretion and forces the management into a bureaucracy; that the benefits of inspection are largely destroyed, so far as they may be utilized in the development of individual efficiency; that the appropriation ledger is not balanced and its correctness depends upon the individual accuracy of the bookkeepers; that the liability ledgers are never balanced and the totals are carried in pencil and are often incorrect; that any summaries prepared under the various appropriations are more or less incorrect and unreliable; that there is no systematic method of accounting and bookkeeping used at any of the agencies and only one or two make even a pretense of double-entry bookkeeping; that there is no systematic method in the main office whereby it may be ascertained that an incoming disbursing officer actually receives the property for which he signs; that there is a duplication of accounts; that the quality of auditing and checking in the Finance Division depends largely upon the amount of work on hand; that a disbursing officer is permitted to employ labor and charge the expense to almost any available appropriation and there is nothing in the pay roll or in the disbursing officer's report to show that the labor was actually performed.

Many other evidences of defective methods in the proper accounting of Indian moneys and Government appropriations are alleged in the report. The report and the recommendations therein are respectfully submitted for the consideration of Congress and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS.

The industrial conditions of the Indian Service have been the subject of interesting investigations, disclosing apathy and inefficiency in many of the field employees. So-called "Indian farmers," whose principal duties, apparently, should be the promotion of agriculture among the Indians by instruction and demonstration, have heretofore performed chiefly unskilled labor and acted as mere messengers to the superintendents. Little progress appears to have been made in agriculture and stock raising on the various reservations. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has inaugurated the policy of stocking several of the large reservations with herds of cattle for the benefit of the Indians and of requiring the "Indian farmers" to devote their attention primarily to the promotion of agriculture.

This is in the nature of an experiment, which has not progressed far enough to enable us to determine its practicability.

Liberal appropriations are carried in the Indian appropriation bill for the purpose of encouraging industry among the Indians, and it is hoped that the judicious expenditure of these funds will result in arousing and stimulating general interest in these important subjects.

The demonstration farms conducted at some of the schools have in our opinion accomplished little. They can be made highly beneficial. By way of illustration, the school farm, comprising 176 acres, at Car-

Isle, Pa., from statements made by the "school farmers" themselves, has been used to penalize refractory pupils rather than to demonstrate scientific agriculture. In many instances where students have been guilty of violating the rules of the institution, they have been sent to the farm for a fixed period to be disciplined. In this way work on the school farm has been made odious, so that instead of being a means of encouraging industry, it has seemed to have served the contrary purpose. Our attention has not yet been called to a demonstration farm connected with any Indian school which we believe is accomplishing material good by affording practical instruction to Indian pupils in scientific farming.

INDIAN RECLAMATION PROJECTS.

Certain Indian reclamation projects have been the subject of examination before the joint commission disclosing, in our opinion, that Congress has been rather too forward in establishing so-called Indian reclamation projects. Some of these projects are of doubtful value to the Indians owing, in many instances, to the fact that they have been slow, or for lack of means have been unable, to avail themselves of the benefits, while white settlers are prompt and eager to secure the same.

These projects have usually been constructed at tribal expense; that is, the cost of the same is usually reimbursed from tribal funds, and members of the tribe whose allotments are not irrigable in this way have been compelled to share in the expense of the irrigation project from which they can, as individuals, derive no benefit.

We recommend that no new Indian irrigation project be established without the consent of the Indians from whose funds the same is to be paid for or reimbursed, and that the cost of said projects, both as to construction and maintenance, when hereafter established be charged against only the lands benefited.

LEASING OF INDIAN GRAZING LANDS.

The leasing of grazing lands on Utah and Ouray Reservations, in Utah; Crow, Blackfoot, and Flathead Reservations, in Montana; the Kiowa, Osage, and Comanche Reservations, in Oklahoma, have received the attention of the commission.

It appears that in some instances where allotments have been made within so-called large grazing areas, while these allotments have not been expressly included in the leases, the lessees have actually had free use of the allotments and the allottees have been denied the use of their allotments. This is a manifest injustice to the allottees, who should either be permitted to lease their own allotments or to receive the proceeds therefrom if used by lessees.

YANKTON SIOUX RESERVATION, S. DAK.

Numerous complaints have been received affecting the administration of the Yankton Sioux Reservation, in South Dakota. While opportunity has not been found to visit this reservation, important testimony has been taken and the superintendent has appeared before the commission and testified regarding conditions there. A special agent in the employ of the commission was sent to the agency to receive complaints and affidavits, and his report is included in part 5, Hearings Before the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs.

BLACKFEET RESERVATION, MONT.

Extensive investigations have been made into the affairs of the Blackfoot Indians of Montana. A member of this commission (Senator LANE) visited the reservation during the month of November, 1914. His report is included in part 6-A, serial 2, of the Hearings Before the Joint Commission to Investigate Indian Affairs. The Chief Inspector of the Indian Service (Mr. Linnen), whose report is published in the same volume, subsequently visited the reservation. These reports, together with oral testimony heard by the commission, disclosed that the Blackfoot Indians are in a pitiable condition and are suffering from hunger and lack of clothing. The superintendent of the reservation has been negligent and inefficient. He has resented and sought to suppress the making of complaints by the Indians to the commission, and the Indian police on the reservation have warned the Indians against attending meetings or making complaints.

In addition to the destitution and want among these Indians, school facilities on the Blackfoot Reservation are inadequate. Items have been inserted in the pending Indian appropriation bill for the immediate relief of the Blackfoot and Flathead Indians. There appears also to be much want and destitution among the Flatheads. The chief inspector has recommended the transfer or dismissal of the superintendent of Blackfoot and the appointment of more efficient officers and agents generally, as well as the reorganization of the police force.

Employees of the Indian Service who have been found inefficient or incompetent should be dismissed and should not be transferred. The practice which prevails of transferring incompetent or unfaithful employees is condemned.

OSAGE RESERVATION, OKLA.

Witnesses have also been heard on matters of interest to the Kiowa, the Comanche, the Omaha, and Osage Reservations, and these investigations have not yet been completed.

Special agents of the commission visited the Osage Reservation regarding the affairs of the Osage Indians. It appears that Congress has heretofore enacted laws requiring the payment to the Osage Indians, without regard to their competency, enormous funds derived from royalties and otherwise. This has resulted in the grossest frauds and extortions. The evidence shows that it is the universal practice of white persons who loan money to the Osage Indians to charge usurious rates of interest ranging from 40 per cent per annum to as high, in at least one instance, as 10,220 per cent. These facts are supported by the testimony of the former superintendent, by witnesses who admit that they are engaged in the business of loaning money at usurious rates to these Indians, and who regard themselves as benefactors for the reason that they only charge 40 per cent per annum.

The Osage Indians are the wealthiest race of people, per capita, known in history. Their assets have been shamelessly wasted and no progress among them is being made.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, having its attention called to these matters, has inserted in the Indian appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, an item vesting the Secretary of the Interior with discretion in the payment of these funds and authorizing the use of the same for the benefit of the Indians, and forbidding the payment of any part of the same on any usurious obligation or contract.

The regrettable condition prevailing among the Osage Indians is disclosed in part by the report of a supervisor of schools in the Indian Service, of inspections made during March and April, 1913, and printed as an exhibit to part 12-A, serial 2, hearings before the Joint Commis-

sion to Investigate Indian Affairs. In his report he presents the following diagram of Osage conditions:

Osage wealth leads to	Extravagance Idleness, Vice.	Wastefulness (of Indians). Grafting (of whites). Debts (honest and fraudulent).	Ignorance, debt, disease, and de- basement.	Resulting in the perdi- tion of the Osages.
		Educational (many children not in school). Industrial (many parents do not work). Sexual (75 per cent diseased). Drunkennes (27 drunken Osages counted on the streets at one time from a single position). Gambling.		

Owing to the very large number of Osage children who are apparently receiving no schooling or have inadequate opportunities to the conditions that prevail in regard to the sale or lease of Indian allotments, the necessity for the conservation of their oil and mineral interests, and the apparent unsatisfactory condition of their affairs, the continuance of the investigation of the Osage Reservation is justified.

TONGUE RIVER OR NORTHERN CHEYENNE RESERVATION.

Your joint commission also made inquiries into conditions on the Tongue River or Northern Cheyenne Reservation in Montana. Further investigation of conditions on this reservation should be made.

SUBJECTS REQUIRING FURTHER INVESTIGATION.

Notwithstanding the activity of this joint commission, there remain undisposed of many subjects which apparently should be investigated. Complaints relating to the following are on file:

Bad River and Menominee Reservations, Wis.
Blackfoot, Crow, Northern Cheyenne, Fort Peck, Fort Belknap, and Flathead Reservations, Mont.
Crow Creek, Pine Ridge, Rosebud, and Yankton Sioux Reservations, S. Dak.
Grande Ronde, Klamath, and Siletz Reservations, Oreg.
Fort Lapwai Reservation, Idaho.
Utah Reservation, Utah.
Mescalero, San Carlos, Navajo, and Jicarilla Reservations, N. Mex.
Camp McDowell, Moqui, Pima, and Gila Reservations, Ariz.
Osage and Kaw Reservations, Okla.
Omaha and Winnebago Reservations, Nebr.
White Earth Reservation, Minn.
Seneca and Tuscarora Reservations, N. Y.

In the event the commission is continued in authority, we will proceed with these investigations as rapidly as possible, selecting the apparently most important subjects. Unless Congress sees fit to authorize its further activity, the authority of the commission will expire March 4, 1915, and the unexpended balance of the appropriation available for its use will lapse.

Of the \$25,000 appropriated for the use of the commission there has been expended \$12,212.15, of which expenditures an itemized account accompanied this report, leaving an unexpended balance of \$12,787.85.

The problems connected with the Indian Service, involving the activities, relationship, and welfare of 300,000 persons and property aggregating in value nearly \$1,000,000,000, are among the most serious which confront our Government. No quick or complete solution of these great problems has been found or is discoverable. They require the application of patriotic intelligence, which in the past has been hampered and embarrassed by selfishness, corruption, and inefficiency.

It is believed that a material reorganization of the service is desirable. Respectfully submitted,

JOE T. ROBINSON, *Chairman*,
CHAS. E. TOWNSEND,
HARRY LANE,
JNO. H. STEPHEN, *Texas*,
C. D. CARTER, *Oklahoma*,
CHAS. H. BURKE, *South Dakota*,
Joint Commission of Congress.

Attest:

R. B. KEATING, *Arkansas, Secretary.*

SENATOR J. R. THORNTON.

Mr. KERN. Mr. President, the senior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. THORNTON], who has been too ill for several days to attend the sessions of the Senate, who is retiring to-day by reason of the expiration of his term of office, and who carries with him the good will and the affectionate regard of all his fellow Senators, has sent a word of farewell to the Members of the Senate, which I ask to have read and printed in the Record. I understand that a similar letter has been written by him to the senior Senator from New Hampshire conveying his farewell regards to the other side of the Chamber and that it was read on yesterday.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1915.

Hon. JNO. W. KERN,

United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I had hoped to be able to visit the Senate to-day to say farewell in person to my brother Senators who will be shortly leaving for their respective homes.

As I find it will not be prudent for me to visit the Capitol, I will ask you to do me the favor to say good-by for me to my brother Democrats, with the assurance of my affectionate regard and of my deep appreciation of the unvarying kindness they have always shown me.

I am writing to Senator GALLINGER asking him to present my farewell to the Republican Senators.

With kindest regards,

Truly, yours,

J. R. THORNTON.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask that the letter I presented in executive session yesterday be likewise printed in the RECORD, following the letter addressed to the Senator from Indiana.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., March 3, 1915.

HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I greatly regret my inability to attend the Senate session of to-day in order to say good-by to my brother Senators who will so soon be leaving for their respective homes.

Will you do me the favor to convey my farewell to my brother Senators on the Republican side of the Chamber, with the assurance of my very great appreciation of the uniform kindness and courtesy they have invariably shown me since I have been a Member of the Senate.

This message can be conveyed by sending this letter by a page around the Chamber for their perusal; and I am writing to Senator KERN requesting that he will convey my farewell to my Democratic colleagues.

With kind regards,

Very truly, yours,

J. R. THORNTON.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by J. C. South, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 441) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 440) making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 19906) making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House agrees to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills:

H. R. 17894. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911;

H. R. 18685. An act to repeal penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans; and

H. R. 20439. An act for the relief of the heirs of the late Frank Henry Rogers.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had appointed a committee of three Members to join a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of this session, are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some communication to make to them, and that he had appointed Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MANN members of the committee on the part of the House.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills and joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice President:

S. 544. An act for the relief of the Virginia Military Institute, of Lexington, Va.;

S. 4522. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 26, 1906;

S. 5495. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of condemned cannon and cannon balls;

S. 7515. An act to reserve lands to the Territory of Alaska for educational uses, and for other purposes;

H. R. 4899. An act to fix the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities;

H. R. 5849. An act to amend section 100 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

H. R. 16738. An act to provide for the payment of certain moneys to school districts in Oklahoma;

H. R. 17894. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911;

H. R. 18086. An act to transfer certain counties in the several judicial districts in the State of Arkansas;

H. R. 18685. An act to repeal penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans;

H. R. 18747. An act to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pike National Forest;

H. R. 20439. An act for the relief of Mary L. Rogers, widow of Frank Henry Rogers;

H. R. 20604. An act to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Forsyth, Ga.;

H. R. 21562. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl River at or near the city of Bogalusa, La.;

H. J. Res. 426. Joint resolution providing that the Congress of the United States shall participate in the celebration of the opening of The Dalles-Celilo Canal;

H. J. Res. 439. Joint resolution to empower the President to better enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States;

H. J. Res. 440. Joint resolution making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 441. Joint resolution making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KERN submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 570), which was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice President, to join a similar committee appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses, having completed the business of the present session, are ready to adjourn unless the President has some other communication to make to them.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints the Senator from Indiana [Mr. KERN], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. STONE], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] as the committee on the part of the Senate.

THE PREFERENTIAL BALLOT (S. DOC. NO. 985).

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, there is on the calendar, reported from the Committee on Printing, Senate resolution 320, providing for the printing of a document on the preferential ballot. I have objected to the printing of that document, but I desire to withdraw by objection and ask that it be printed.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I also objected to the printing of that document, but as the Senator who has introduced it seems a great deal interested in it, I will now likewise reluctantly withdraw my objection.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the papers presented by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. HOLLIS] February 11, 1914, being an address by Lewis Jerome Johnson before the First National Conference on Popular Government, held in Washington, D. C., December 6, 1913, upon the subject "The Preferential Ballot as a Possible Substitute for the Direct Primary," be printed as a public document.

ADDITIONAL MESSENGER BOY.

Mr. DILLINGHAM, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported with an amendment Senate resolution 561.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

The resolution was read and considered by unanimous consent.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That a messenger boy be appointed, for service in the office of the Sergeant at Arms, at the rate of \$600 per annum, to be selected by the Sergeant at Arms and paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FLETCHER. Mr. President, I desire to have incorporated in the RECORD a communication from the Chief of Engi-

neers of the United States Army bearing on the lump-sum appropriation for rivers and harbors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered. The matter referred to is as follows:

LETTER FROM THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY, TO THE ACTING CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, TRANSMITTING, PURSUANT TO REQUEST, AN ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT OF MONEY WHICH SHOULD BE CARRIED BY A LUMP-SUM RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL SIMILAR TO THE ACT OF OCTOBER 2, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 25, 1915.

Hon. DUNCAN U. FLETCHER,
Acting Chairman Committee on Commerce,
United States Senate.

SIR: 1. Replying to your letter of the 23d instant, in which you ask for an estimate of the least amount which should be carried by a lump-sum river and harbor appropriation bill similar to the act of October 2, 1914, in case Congress should consider a lump sum in lieu of section 1 of the pending bill, I have the honor to say that during the consideration of the pending river and harbor bill the estimates have been cut down to what is believed to be the minimum possible that will permit work to be properly prosecuted on all the various improvements which are provided for in the bill. In other words, the sum of \$38,627,880, which is now carried by the bill, is all necessary.

2. The bill, as it passed the House, as you are aware, carried considerably less money than the original estimate submitted by this department. As soon as the bill was reported to the House, a copy was sent to each district officer with request to report any changes that could be made in the amounts carried for his district. In no case was a recommendation made that the amount carried could be reduced, but in many cases urgent recommendations were received that the amounts carried be increased. Some, but not all, of the increases recommended by the district officers have been provided for in the bill as it was reported to the Senate. However, as unforeseen conditions, such as inclement weather, high water, etc., may delay the work on some of the improvements, there may be cases where the money will not be spent as rapidly as anticipated, and, if the bill should pass in the form in which it now is, there may be, at the end of the period for which the estimates are made, some works upon which there will be balances left. On other works, the work will proceed more rapidly than estimated, with the result that the funds will be exhausted prior to the end of the period. If the lump-sum appropriation is made, these inequalities can be largely straightened out by making reallocations where necessary, and this ability to make reallocations will also make it possible for a given amount of funds to be used to greater advantage than where the appropriations are available only for specific items and can not be transferred from one appropriation to another. Having this in view, I estimate that if this bill is passed as a lump-sum appropriation, the amount can be reduced to \$35,000,000.

3. On the 19th instant there was transmitted to the Senate, in response to a Senate resolution, a statement of the amounts available on January 1. This statement shows that the sum of \$30,810,269.55 was available. If this balance is taken into consideration, it may be argued that any further appropriation would be unnecessary at this time, or that, at the most, a very small appropriation would suffice. This is not a fact, for the reason that the balances therein reported were balances from funds which had been appropriated for each particular work and were not available for other works. Of the amount on hand, approximately \$4,350,000 were amounts held for works for which an appropriation has been made subject to certain conditions, which conditions had not been fulfilled, and these amounts were therefore not available for expenditure.

4. In other cases, large balances remain on hand which would not be necessary during the period covered by the estimate. For instance, the statement shows on hand and available for the construction of the third lock at the St. Marys Falls Canal, Mich., \$758,760.61. This lock is practically completed, and while the available money is not all needed for the present work, it is not available for any other work. In addition to this large balance of money heretofore appropriated, there is an unappropriated authorization under the act of March 2, 1907, of \$500,000 for this work. This large balance is due to the work having been done much within the original estimate, and represents that saving over the original estimated cost. If these and other similar funds could be made available for transfer to work where needed, the amount of the appropriation could be reduced by \$5,000,000. It is therefore suggested that to the appropriation be coupled the following provisos:

"Provided, That the Secretary of War may, upon the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, transfer funds heretofore appropriated or authorized for any river or harbor improvement and which will probably not be required for that improvement prior to June 30, 1916, to any other river or harbor improvement for which funds may be needed prior to June 30, 1916: *Provided further*, That such transfers shall, as far as practicable, be made to improvements in the same engineer district or in an adjacent district."

5. In suggesting these provisos, the condition of the St. Marys Falls Canal is especially in mind. If the authority to make such transfers is given, a transfer from the third lock to the fourth lock of the available balance not needed for the construction of the third lock, and the remaining unappropriated authorization would be recommended, which would permit of making advantageous contracts for the completion of the masonry of the fourth lock with little or no additional allotment from whatever lump-sum appropriation might be made. If the transfer can not be made, in order that the work may be properly prosecuted it will be necessary to make an allotment of approximately \$1,200,000.

6. Between January 1, 1915, the date for which the balances above referred to are reported, and February 19, 1915, I have approved contracts amounting to \$2,361,360.16; contracts have been awarded, but not yet approved, for \$1,366,155.55, and emergency contracts entered into by district officers have been received and accepted, amounting to \$131,274.18, a total of \$3,858,789.89 obligated in that time.

7. Since the appropriation act of October 2, 1914, was passed, the period has been one of suspended work in all of the northern districts. The contracts which have been referred to are contracts which are being made in anticipation of resumption of work during the coming season, and I mention them merely to show that the funds will be used much more rapidly in the next few months than they have been in the past three or four months.

8. The statement also shows that on January 1 there was available for the improvement of the Delaware River below Philadelphia \$712,011.94, whereas on February 1 there was available for this improvement only \$416,397.91. Other cases could readily be given which would show a rapid decrease in the amount of the available funds.

9. Should a lump-sum appropriation be made in the same form as the act of October 2, 1914, that is, as a substitute for section 1 only of the regular bill, it would be necessary to make provision for the payment of certain expenses which are regularly paid for out of the appropriation for "Examinations, surveys, and contingencies," ordinarily carried in section 2 of the bill. These expenses are not only the expenses directly connected with making the examinations and surveys, but are certain expenses of printing and payment of technical assistants and clerks in the office of the Chief of Engineers, who handle river and harbor matters, which expenses are authorized by law and amount to approximately \$100,000 per annum, as was explained to your committee by Col. Taylor when he appeared before you recently. His statement in regard to these matters appears on pages 333-336 of the report on the river and harbor bill (Rept. 958, 63d Cong., 3d sess.).

10. In order that any doubt as to the availability of funds which are appropriated under a lump-sum appropriation being available for this purpose, it is suggested that the following proviso be added:

"And provided further, That allotments of such amounts as may be necessary may be made toward the completion of examinations and surveys heretofore authorized and for such other contingent expenses as are usually paid from the appropriation for 'Examinations, surveys, and contingencies.'"

However, should section 2 of the pending bill, or a similar section carrying an appropriation for examinations, surveys, and contingencies, be included in the bill, it would not be necessary to include such a proviso.

Very respectfully,

DAN C. KINGMAN,
Chief of Engineers, United States Army.

MEMORANDUM.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
Washington, February 25, 1915.

An examination of the monthly reports of operations submitted by the district officers for January, 1915, shows that the balances available for many of the works were materially reduced during the month. The available balances on January 1, 1915, and February 1, 1915, of a few of the more important works are given in the following table:

	Jan. 1, 1915.	Feb. 1, 1915.
Boston Harbor, Mass. (35-foot channel).....	\$44,359.38	\$41,880.01
Delaware River, below Philadelphia, Pa.....	712,011.94	416,397.91
Baltimore Harbor, Md.....	221,895.01	180,759.24
Savannah Harbor, Ga.....	257,422.72	143,704.10
St. Johns River, below Jacksonville, Fla.....	101,351.15	34,042.83
Mobile Harbor, Ala.....	44,283.62	29,012.64
Southwest Pass, Mississippi River (channel to New Orleans, La).....	311,150.71	265,000.00
Los Angeles Harbor, Cal.....	95,460.42	89,991.96
Mouth of Columbia River, Ore. and Wash.....	748,893.33	238,539.44
Ohio River (locks and dams).....	2,383,328.58	1,911,011.71
Hudson River, N. Y.....	622,993.14	566,097.11
Mississippi River Commission.....	1,802,142.86	1,537,398.10

From this table it will be seen that the balances on these works will be exhausted long before a river and harbor bill could be passed at the next session of Congress, so that, if a bill is not passed at this session, for a considerable period there will be no funds to care for the ordinary maintenance or any emergencies which may arise on these works. The consequences are certain to be serious. In several of them, as for instance the Delaware River below Philadelphia, Pa., Savannah Harbor, Ga., St. Johns River below Jacksonville, Fla., Mobile Harbor, Ala., and Southwest Pass, Mississippi River, constant work is required to maintain the channel which has been obtained, and the suspension of work for any length of time would permit shoaling sufficient to interfere seriously with the commerce now carried on. On all of these works, also, a large plant is maintained, and without further appropriation these plants will be necessarily laid up. The funds for the mouth of Columbia River, Ore. and Wash., and the Hudson River, N. Y., will be exhausted early in the summer, and on the Ohio River no new work can be undertaken and the work already in progress will be suspended or materially reduced in rate. Should a serious flood occur on the Mississippi River, the Mississippi River Commission will have insufficient funds to fight it, and, unless additional appropriation is made, little effective work could be undertaken on that stream this year. The very large plant which has been accumulated there will be tied up.

SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS.

Mr. SIMMONS. Mr. President, speaking on behalf of the Senators on this side of the Chamber, and I am sure giving expression to the sentiments of Senators on the other side of the Chamber, I desire to express my deep and profound regret that the Senate of the United States will lose after to-day one of its most honored and most beloved and most faithful Members, in the fact that the term of office of the senior Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], who has so long been a Member of this body, will expire when the gavel falls at the hour of 12 o'clock to-day.

Mr. PERKINS. I thank the Senator most sincerely for his very kind expression.

MERCHANT MARINE INVESTIGATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT. In the case of the committee appointed to investigate the shipping business or lobby or whatever it may be called, the term of office of the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] expiring, and the committee continu-

ing, the Chair appoints in his place the senior Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. PENROSE].

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had, on the 4th instant, approved and signed the following bills and joint resolution:

S. 136. An act to promote the welfare of American seamen in the merchant marine of the United States; to abolish arrest and imprisonment as a penalty for desertion and to secure the abrogation of treaty provisions in relation thereto; and to promote safety at sea;

S. 544. An act for the relief of the Virginia Military Institute, of Lexington, Va.;

S. 2278. An act granting the El Paso & Rock Island Railway Co. a right of way for its pipe lines and reservoir upon the Lincoln National Forest for the carrying and storage of water for railroad purposes;

S. 2789. An act to award the medal of honor to Maj. John O. Skinner, surgeon, United States Army, retired;

S. 3362. An act to authorize the Secretary of Commerce, through the Coast and Geodetic Survey and the Bureau of Fisheries, to make a survey of natural oyster beds, bars and rocks, and barren bottoms contiguous thereto in waters along the coast of and within the State of Texas;

S. 3878. An act to validate certain homestead entries;

S. 4180. An act to validate title to certain town sites in the State of Montana;

S. 4522. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906;

S. 5042. An act legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada;

S. 5495. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of condemned cannon and cannon balls;

S. 6981. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 7188. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Garden City, Kans.;

S. 7212. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 7362. An act authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to patent certain lands to the State of Utah and to accept relinquishment from the State of Utah of certain other lands in lieu thereof;

S. 7509. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 7515. An act to reserve lands to the Territory of Alaska for educational uses, and for other purposes;

S. 7566. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 7597. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy and of wars other than the Civil War, and to certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors;

S. 7598. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent relatives of such soldiers and sailors; and

S. J. Res. 191. Joint resolution to convey appreciation of Congress to their excellencies Señor Domicio da Gama, Señor Rómulo S. Naón, and Señor Eduardo Suárez for their generous and distinguished services as mediators in the controversy between the Government of the United States and the leaders of the warring parties in Mexico.

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE (S. DOC. NO. 982).

Mr. BRYAN. As chairman of the subcommittee appointed from the Committee on Naval Affairs I submit a report on Senate resolution 291, adopted May 8, 1914, relative to the development of trade with Central and South American countries and the establishment of adequate coaling supply facilities south of Cape Hatteras, which I ask may be received, printed in the Record, and also printed as a public document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received and printed as a public document.

Mr. BRYAN subsequently said: I ask that the report submitted by me to-day from the Committee on Naval Affairs may be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, that action will be taken.

The report is as follows:

On May 8, 1914, the Senate adopted Senate resolution No. 291, reading as follows:

"Whereas in view of the early completion of the Isthmian Canal and of its importance to the United States Navy and the national defense generally, and to the development of trade with Central and South American countries, the establishment of adequate coal-supplying facilities south of Cape Hatteras is deemed imperative; and Whereas the usefulness and efficiency of any harbor as a coaling station must depend upon the facilities (first) of the coal producers for reaching it and (second) of the coal carriers in the matter of assembling the product at said port, including coal docks and other facilities for loading and handling, which should be accessible to all shippers and carriers alike on the same terms and conditions; and

"Whereas it appears from numerous complaints now before the Interstate Commerce Commission, as well as from other sources, that the power and influence of the so-called Coal Trust is being persistently used through the management of the railroads reaching South Atlantic ports to prevent the free movement of coal not belonging to said Coal Trust, and it is alleged that practically all of such roads are actually dominated by the same financial interests that control the great coal combines finding outlet chiefly through New York Harbor, Philadelphia, and the Chesapeake Bay ports: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be, and it is hereby, authorized and instructed to investigate the natural and strategic advantages for naval purposes of ports south of Hatteras as compared with Norfolk and other Chesapeake Bay ports as a permanent point for coal distribution, and included and embraced in the scope of said investigation the said committee is further authorized and instructed to investigate into the character and proximity of the coal supply, and the rates obtainable on coal from the coal fields near by; and the committee is further instructed to ascertain as far as it is practicable—

"First. What quantity of bituminous coal is consumed or used at Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandina, and Jacksonville, and in their vicinities, and what proportion of this coal is supplied from mines located on the Pennsylvania Railroad system, including the Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and Chesapeake & Ohio, and what proportion is supplied by mines on the Southern Railway.

"Second. Whether the United States Navy, including the naval stations, now pays a higher freight rate for coal supply at any or all Atlantic seaports than is charged to commercial ships for bunkering or for coastwise distribution; and whether all coal for naval supply, at the Atlantic seaports, is not supplied by the so-called Coal Trust; that is, by the mines that have a common ownership or control with the coal carriers; and whether present conditions prevent competitive bidding for the United States Navy coal supply, or any part thereof, by independent coal operators.

"Third. The mileage from mine groups located on the Southern Railway in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama to Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Brunswick, Fernandina, and Jacksonville; and the mileage to these same ports, the way the coal is moved from the mines on the Pennsylvania Railroad system and on the Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, and Chesapeake & Ohio Railroads and all connecting lines in West Virginia; and in all cases show the freight rates on coals to the cities named, both by rail and rail and water; and where two or more carriers participate, ascertain the proportion of the rate (or service charge) each receives; and also compare these rates with those at seaport towns and cities from Norfolk to New York for local use, for tidewater shipment, and for naval use.

"Fourth. Why the Southern Railway has built no wharves or made no provision for handling tidewater coal at any of the South Atlantic ports, and whether the riparian rights and water frontage of South Atlantic harbors is not now being bought up by the parties in the interest of the Coal Trust, while the Southern Railway is taking no active steps to build for itself an independent outlet.

"Fifth. Whether trustees for the stockholders and members of the board of directors of the Southern Railway are financially interested in coal-mining industries on the Pennsylvania Railroad system, the Baltimore & Ohio, the Norfolk & Western, or the Chesapeake & Ohio, and to what extent; and whether they, or any of them, are financially interested in any coal-mining industries tributary to any of said railways; and, if found to be interested, ascertain whether such mines have been allowed preference or advantages not allowed to all other shippers (shown by cases already decided by the Interstate Commerce Commission or State commissions); and in all coal-mining operations tributary to the Southern Railway in which any director of the Southern Railway or director of any railroad controlled by it, or allied with the Southern Railway, is financially interested, ascertain the division of through rates with other railroads, and in all cases where a coal operation tributary to the Southern Railway controls a local railroad, or when such local railroad is controlled in common with a coal operation, for assembling and distributing its own coal, ascertain just what proportion of rates it receives, if any, from the carriers, or what compensation other than a division of the rates it may receive.

"Sixth. Whether the rate making for the Southern Railway or other southern carriers of coal is dominated by the Pennsylvania Railroad or Norfolk & Western; or whether the freight rates of the Southern Railway and any of the other southern coal carriers are made and fixed and maintained by the traffic men of the Southern Railway and other southern carriers; or whether the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Norfolk & Western Railway, the Baltimore & Ohio, and Chesapeake & Ohio exercise any influence, either through a rate-making or traffic association or otherwise, in the matter of making the rates for the Southern Railway and other southern carriers.

"Seventh. Whether or not there is any discrimination now existing in favor of any one port on the Atlantic seaboard as against another port, and if so, in what does such discrimination consist; and whether or not any coal trust or combination of railroads and coal companies control the coal tonnage to any port or ports, and if so, how; and

whether or not the coal supply of West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Kentucky flows naturally and without unnecessary obstruction to their respective natural ports upon the Atlantic seaboard; and whether or not there is any discrimination in rates against any coal operators.

"Eighth. The coal rates to 30 or more representative cities on the Southern Railway in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida, and compare these rates with the rates enjoyed by the cities of relative importance and location, with regard to mines, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan on the Pennsylvania Railroad system, including the cities whose rates are compared in the letter and read into the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Senator TILLMAN on April 8.

"Ninth. What actual ownership each director of the Southern Railway Co. has in that company, and what ownership, if any, is held in it by the individuals composing the trustees for the stockholders.

"Said Committee on Naval Affairs is authorized to sit during the sessions of the Senate and during any recess of Congress, and its hearings shall be open to the public, and it is authorized and empowered to employ coal experts, railroad-rate experts, and to employ a stenographer at a price not to exceed \$1 per printed page. Said committee shall have power to compel witnesses to testify, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths to witnesses, and do anything necessary to arrive at all the facts.

"The expenses incident to the investigation herein authorized shall not exceed \$5,000, and shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers signed by the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs and approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. The said Committee on Naval Affairs may, in its discretion, conduct this investigation by a subcommittee of not less than five members, to be appointed by the chairman, and shall make its report as soon as possible.

The undersigned were appointed June 22, 1914, by the chairman as a subcommittee to conduct the investigation and make the report authorized by the resolution. The taking of testimony was begun July 20, 1914, and continued, from time to time, until January 8, 1915.

The resolution had its origin in a letter to Senator TILLMAN, chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, from Mr. B. L. Dulaney, dated March 25, 1914. Mr. Dulaney appeared before your committee, and through his counsel completed the testimony which he claims proves the existence of the charges contained in his letter. Having done this, Mr. Dulaney's counsel stated their purpose to withdraw from further participation in the hearings.

The general counsel for the Southern Railway thereupon announced the desire of that company to present evidence to meet the case as made. The question of the reasonableness of the rates upon coal charged by the Southern Railway is, of course, involved; in fact, it is the chief question involved. And by far the greater part of the testimony so far taken has been upon this question.

It would be impossible for the committee to comply with the request of the Southern Railway Co. for a continuation of the hearings and afford it an opportunity to present evidence, without a further allowance from the Senate of funds, because the allowance heretofore made has been exhausted, and without also the expenditure of considerable time in the taking of evidence.

The committee has concluded that it will not request an additional allowance for the expense of continuing the hearings, and that the issues involved do not require further consideration of the resolution, and for the following reasons:

The whole question of coal rates is now before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The case has been argued and submitted, and a decision may be rendered by the commission at any time. Again, our investigation into rates would be but the duplication of work that is now being done by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which, of course, has much better facilities for reaching a just conclusion than we could possibly have without the employment of rate experts at considerable expense.

In view of these facts, your committee do not feel justified in submitting findings of fact upon hearing the testimony of one side only, and for the reasons above stated do not recommend the taking of evidence on behalf of the railway company.

It is unquestionably true that the rates in the territory covered by the Southern Railway are higher than the rates on coal from the fields reached by the Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio, and all connecting lines in West Virginia. It is not surprising that complaints should exist of the high rates in the southern territory, by reason of the fact that coal abounds from Alabama to the West Virginia mines, and the fields, generally speaking, run parallel to and about equally distant from the Atlantic seaboard. It seems beyond dispute that the territory lying between these coal fields and the Atlantic Ocean ought to enjoy reasonable rates upon coal, and that it ought not to be necessary for the ports south of Cape Hatteras to be compelled to pay the combined rail and water rates now existing in order to receive this necessary commodity.

The Southern Railway system was established in 1894 and extends into the coal fields from Alabama to southern Virginia. It has not developed as a coal-carrying road as have other railroads that reach the coal fields. The reasons for its failure to do so can not be determined upon a partial investigation. Indeed, the reasons may not be so important if the policy hereafter shall be, as stated by the general counsel of the company, "to give to the movement of coal of the South Atlantic ports and into the territory served by the Southern Railway Co. every reasonable facility which the resources of the company will permit."

Since this investigation began the Southern Railway has commenced the construction of coal docks at Charleston, S. C. It is claimed by Mr. Dulaney that the installation of these facilities has been due to this investigation. The Southern Railway, on the other hand, contends that it had made arrangements to supply this outlet for coal before the resolution providing for the investigation was considered. Regardless of what the truth may be with reference to this matter, the fact is that the terminals are being built and the rates on coal hereafter will in all probability be as low as obtain at Norfolk.

In view of the fact that the rates are being investigated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, your committee recommends that the evidence taken by it be referred to the commission for its consideration, and that your committee be discharged from further consideration of Senate resolution No. 291.

N. P. BRYAN, Chairman.
CHARLES F. JOHNSON.
WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH.
W. E. CHILTON.
MILES POINDEXTER.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. THOMPSON was, at his own request, excused as a member of the Committee on the Census, as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and as a member of the Committee on Conservation of Natural Resources.

Mr. CAMDEN was, at his own request, excused as a member of the Committee on Philippines.

Mr. CHILTON was, at his own request, excused as a member of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

On motion of Mr. KERN, it was

Ordered, That Senator W. H. THOMPSON, of Kansas, be, and he is hereby, appointed as a member of the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals in place of Senator CHILTON, resigned; and as a member of the committee on the Philippines, in place of Senator CAMDEN, resigned.

THE PREFERENTIAL BALLOT.

Mr. FLETCHER. I ask that the resolution reported by me from the Committee on Printing earlier in the day may be read.

The resolution (S. Res. 573) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the manuscript submitted by Mr. OWEN on February 13, 1915, entitled "The preferential ballot as a substitute for the direct primary," by Lewis Jerome Johnson, be printed as a Senate document.

INDIANS OF WISCONSIN.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior transmitting a further report with respect to the investigation and enrollment of the so-called St. Croix Chippewa Indians of Wisconsin, which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE PRESIDENT presented a joint memorial of the Legislature of Idaho, which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO,
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, George R. Barker, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of a copy of senate joint memorial No. 2, by Zuck, petitioning the Congress of the United States to extend Federal aid under State direction to the reclamation of arid lands (passed the senate Feb. 2, 1915; passed the house of representatives Feb. 11, 1915), which was filed in this office on the 16th day of February, A. D. 1915, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 17th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1915, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

[SEAL.]

GEORGE R. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

SENATE JOINT MEMORIAL NO. 2 (BY ZUCK) PETITIONING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO EXTEND FEDERAL AID UNDER STATE DIRECTION TO THE RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Idaho (the House of Representatives concurring):

Whereas upon the production of food staples depends the welfare of the whole people, and any increase in the volume of such production is a direct and distinct benefit to all alike; and

Whereas there are within the State of Idaho approximately 3,000,000 acres of arid lands peculiarly adapted in soil characteristics and topography, as well as favored with climatic conditions, essential to the production of wheat, vegetables, fruits, and other food necessities; and

Whereas this vast acreage of land is unavailable for cultivation because the same requires irrigation, and while there are no insurmountable physical difficulties to prevent water being supplied for the same, yet because of unusual financial conditions its reclamation can not be accomplished by the investment of private capital; and

Whereas the same reasons intervene to obstruct its development by the State of Idaho; and

Whereas because of this there is produced an intolerable condition for those who are endeavoring to establish homes upon this area, and as well the entire Nation is deprived of the benefits which would come if the same were made productive to the point where it would add materially to the food supply of the United States: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States is hereby petitioned to provide for the reclamation of such land, or such portion thereof as may be consistent at this time, by causing to be expended under the direction of the State of Idaho a sufficient amount of national funds to establish for the said land a good and adequate water supply.

Be it further resolved, That a certified copy of this memorial be forwarded to each of the Members of the congressional delegation from the State of Idaho to the Congress of the United States, and that the same shall constitute a request to the said Delegates to employ severally and collectively their best efforts to secure action in the premises.

This joint memorial passed the senate on the 2d day of February, 1915.

HERMAN H. TAYLOR,
President of the Senate.

This joint memorial passed the house of representatives on this 11th day of February, 1915.

A. H. CONNER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This joint memorial received by the secretary of state on the 16th day of February, 1915, at 12.15 o'clock p. m., and approved on the — day of —, 1915, at — o'clock —. M.

GEORGE R. BARKER,
Secretary of State.

I hereby certify that the within joint memorial No. 2 originated in the senate during the thirteenth session of the Legislature of the State of Idaho.

[SEAL.]

S. D. TAYLOR,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. HITCHCOCK. I present a resolution of the Legislature of Nebraska, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution.

Whereas this house has been petitioned in behalf of the live-stock industry of the State; and

Whereas the members of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-fourth session of the Nebraska Legislature know conditions therein expressed do exist: Therefore be it

Resolved, That we do now request our representatives in Congress to secure remedial laws for the live-stock industry of the country: And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to our representatives in Washington. (Matteson.)

I hereby certify that the above resolution was unanimously adopted this 24th day of February, 1915, by the house of representatives.

First Assistant Chief Clerk.

Mr. PENROSE. I have here a resolution in the nature of a memorial passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, which I will ask the Secretary to read. It is short.

There being no objection, the resolution was read, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Concurrent resolution No. 5.

Whereas the great industrial Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has suffered more than any other State in the Union because of the present tariff; and

Whereas under its operation our important steel plants, our textile mills, and other industries have been operating only about one-half capacity; and

Whereas the army of unemployed in our cities and towns has brought continued distress through inability to obtain proper food, raiment, and shelter; and

Whereas we believe present conditions will become worse instead of better at the close of the war: It is therefore

Resolved (if the house of representatives concur), That the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, now in session, do request the Congress of the United States to repeal the present tariff law and replace it by a law giving adequate protection to our labor and industries and under normal conditions sufficient revenue to warrant the repeal of the present unjust and uncalled for special methods of taxation now in operation.

Mr. BRADY. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Pocatello, Idaho, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

POCATELLO, IDAHO, December 25, 1914.

HON. JAMES H. BRADY,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

We, the undersigned citizens of the State of Idaho, petition you respectfully to lend your active support and vote for the adoption of Senate bill 6688, that it may pass the Senate at this session of Congress. We are favoring this resolution for the sake of humanity and strict neutrality.

With best wishes for your success,

Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN L. WEGENER (and others).

Mr. WEEKS presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Holyoke, Mass., praying for national prohibition, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Greenfield, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the exportation of ammunition, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the General Court of Massachusetts, praying for a revision of the tariff laws, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Rush Brotherhood, of Cambridge, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the intermarriage of white and colored persons in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. OLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the exportation of ammunition, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Missionary Society of Trinity Methodist Protestant Church, of Pittsburgh, Pa., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. KERN, Mr. STONE, and Mr. GALLINGER, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared, and

Mr. KERN said:

Mr. President, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to join a like committee on the part of the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and to ascertain if he had any further communication to make have

performed that duty, and have been informed by the President that he has no further communications to make to either House of Congress.

THANKS TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I submit a resolution (S. Res. 571) for which I ask present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. OVERMAN in the chair). The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. Thomas R. Marshall, Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate, for the dignified, impartial, and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution just read.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I take great pleasure in offering the resolution (S. Res. 572) which I send to the desk, and for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. JAMES P. CLARKE, President pro tempore of the Senate, for the dignified, impartial, and courteous manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the present session.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Senators, all of us realize that there is a vast deal of difference between that which we know and that which we believe. I hold it to be eternally fit for a man to believe anything that is not wrong, that contributes to his peace of mind and to the happiness of his fellow man.

I realize that the resolution which has just been adopted is a formal resolution always passed in the Senate of the United States; and yet, because I know that it will contribute to my own peace of mind and happiness, I propose to believe that it comes from the hearts of the Senators of the United States of America. [Applause.] I will take it with me in the parole which is about to be granted me from the four years' sentence as Presiding Officer over the Senate of the United States. [Laughter.] It will lighten my vacation, cheer my heart, and draw my mind oftentimes to the pleasant associations I have enjoyed with the Senators of the United States.

May I be permitted to say that when I came here two years ago it was the first time that I ever stepped inside of a legislative body. I know that I have made mistakes, errors sometimes, of the head; but, thank God, I can look you in the face and say to you that there never has been an error of the heart. [Applause.]

I want to thank you for this resolution, and to express the hope that those Senators who leave us permanently may enjoy in the sunset of life the rewards which their labors in the cause of constitutional liberty so well deserve. With them may it be light at eventide. And may I hope, for those who are to return here at the next session of the Congress, that this vacation will give strength of body and strength of mind, and a renewed determination upon the part of all of us, regardless of political faith, that while we are partisans first, we are inevitably and always Americans; and may I hope that when we return here it may be a body unbroken by the advent of the grim messenger of death among us. And may God guard the Republic, and keep it long to the glory of humanity! [Applause.]

The hour of 12 o'clock of the 4th day of March, 1915, has arrived, and, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, the third session of the Sixty-third Congress of the United States has ended, and the Senate of the United States stands adjourned sine die.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate March 4, 1915.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, to be major general with rank from March 4, 1915.

Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, to be brigadier general with rank from March 4, 1915.

Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, to be brigadier general with rank from March 4, 1915.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, to be Surgeon General with the rank of major general, with rank from March 4, 1915.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Harry Harwood Rousseau to be a civil engineer in the Navy, with the rank of rear admiral of the lower nine.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate March 3 and 4, 1915.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

August M. Gawin to be collector of customs for customs district No. 37.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Sydney S. Beggs to be receiver of public moneys at Waterville, Wash.

William F. Page to be receiver of public moneys at Spokane, Wash.

Claude E. Rusk to be receiver of public moneys at North Yakima, Wash.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Benjamin Spear to be register of the land office at Waterville, Wash.

Henry A. Meier to be register of the land office at Lincoln, Nebr.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, to be major general.

Col. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, to be brigadier general.

Lieut. Col. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, to be brigadier general.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, to be Surgeon General with rank of major general.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Harry Harwood Rousseau to be a civil engineer in the Navy with the rank of rear admiral of the lower nine.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

William L. Phillips, Cllo.

COLORADO.

Ray H. Cowdin, Hugo.

CONNECTICUT.

John P. Callahan, Branford.

ILLINOIS.

John H. Nelson, Paxton.

MASSACHUSETTS.

John J. Downey, Blackstone.

John F. Meehan, Lowell.

John Alden Thayer, Worcester.

NEBRASKA.

H. C. Bible, Holbrook.

C. E. Dedrick, Superior.

D. A. Gell, Grand Island.

Daniel A. Page, Hardy.

August Schultz, Arapahoe.

Jacob W. White, Meadow Grove.

William Zalman, Lawrence.

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph L. Hammell, Burlington.

James D. Magee, Bordentown.

Francis H. Reed, Mount Holly.

NEW YORK.

Wellman L. Bates, Sherman.

William H. Fox, Brocton.

John T. Gallagher, Witherbee.

W. B. Hollister, St. Regis Falls.

S. Jackson Fuller, Cattaraugus.

J. M. Kennedy, Lestershire.

Lee W. McHenry, Chittenango.

John S. Moran, Painted Post.

Willard Vosburgh, Port Byron.

Charles E. Whitman, Weedsport.

OKLAHOMA.

Frank Emanuel, Sulphur.

James P. Officer, Randlett.

H. E. Thomson, Wagoner.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Nicholas F. Barrett, Carnegie.

J. E. Coatsworth, California.

P. F. Connor, Carbondale.

W. A. McAdoo, Kittanning.

Clyde G. McMurray, Oakdale.

Joseph W. Martin, Washington.

Edward D. Noble, Claysville.

L. B. Rowley, Greenville.

Albert J. Vernon, Donora.

J. Blaine Wise, Marianna.

RHODE ISLAND.

Ruth A. Vars, Bradford.

UTAH.

C. L. Countryman, Bingham Canyon.

WISCONSIN.

L. B. Howery, Darlington.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 4, 1915.

(Continuation of proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, March 2, 1915).

The recess having expired, at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes the House was called to order by the Speaker.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on the bill (H. R. 19906) making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes. I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee presents a conference report upon the Post Office appropriation bill, and asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The conference report is as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 1511).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 19906) making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 11, 15, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 37, 39, 41, and 42.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 32, and 40, and agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 29: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 29, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 10. That the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to readjust the compensation to be paid to railroad companies from and after the 30th day of June, 1915, or as soon thereafter as may be practicable, for the transportation and handling of the mails and furnishing facilities and services in connection therewith upon the conditions and at the rates hereinafter provided.

"The Postmaster General may state railroad mail routes and authorize mail service thereon of the following four classes, namely: Full railway post-office car service, apartment railway post-office car service, storage-car service, and closed-pouch service.

"Full railway post-office car mail service shall be service by cars 40 feet or more in length, constructed, fitted up, and maintained for the distribution of mails on trains. The authorizations of full railway post-office cars shall be for standardized cars 60 feet in length, inside measurement, except as hereinafter provided.

"Apartment railway post-office car mail service shall be service by apartments less than 40 feet in length in cars constructed, fitted up, and maintained for the distribution of mails on trains. Two standard sizes of apartment railway post-office cars may be authorized and paid for, namely, apartments 15 feet and 30 feet in length, inside measurement, except as hereinafter provided.

"Storage car mail service shall be service by cars used for the storage and carriage of mails in transit other than by full and apartment railway post-office cars. The authorizations for storage cars shall be for cars 60 feet in length, inside measurement, except as hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That less than 60 feet of storage space may be authorized in baggage cars.

"Service by full and apartment railway post-office cars and storage cars shall include the carriage therein of all mail matter, equipment, and supplies for the mail service and the employees of the Postal Service or Post Office Department as shall be directed by the Postmaster General to be so carried.

"Closed-pouch mail service shall be the transportation and handling by railroad employees of mails on trains on which full or apartment railway post-office cars are not authorized, except as hereinbefore provided.

"The rates of payment for the services authorized in accordance with this act shall be as follows, namely:

"For full railway post-office car mail service at not exceeding 21 cents for each mile of service by a 60-foot car.

"In addition thereto he may allow not exceeding \$2 as an initial rate and the same as a terminal rate for each one-way trip of a 60-foot car.

"For apartment railway post-office car mail service at not exceeding 11 cents for each mile of service by a 30-foot apartment car and 6 cents for each mile of service by a 15-foot apartment car.

"In addition thereto he may allow not exceeding \$1 as an initial rate and the same as a terminal rate for each one-way trip of a 30-foot apartment car and 50 cents as an initial rate and the same as a terminal rate for each one-way trip of a 15-foot apartment car.

"For storage-car mail service at not exceeding 20 cents for each mile of service by a 60-foot car.

"In addition thereto he may allow not exceeding \$2 as an initial rate and the same as a terminal rate for each one-way trip of a 60-foot car.

"Where authorizations are made for cars of the standard lengths of 60, 30, and 15 feet, as provided by this act, and the railroad company is unable to furnish such cars of the length authorized, but furnishes cars of lesser length than those authorized, but which are determined by the department to be sufficient for the service, the Postmaster General may accept the same and pay only for the actual space furnished and used, the compensation to be not exceeding pro rata of that provided by this act for the standard length so authorized: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General may accept cars and apartments of greater length than those of the standard requested, but no compensation shall be allowed for such excess lengths.

"For closed-pouch service, on routes upon which closed-pouch service only is performed, at not exceeding the rates of compensation provided by existing law for average daily weights of mail carried over the whole route; on routes upon which apartment railway post-office car and closed-pouch services are performed, at not exceeding \$20 per mile per annum for each 2,000 pounds average daily weight of mails carried, and at pro rata of such rate of compensation for each 100 pounds of average daily weight greater or less than 2,000 pounds; and on routes upon which full railway post-office car and closed-pouch services or full railway post-office car, apartment-car, and closed-pouch services are performed, at not exceeding \$19 per mile per annum for each 2,000 pounds average daily weight of mails carried, and at pro rata of such rate of compensation for each 100 pounds of average daily weight greater or less than 2,000 pounds, the average daily weights to be ascertained in every case by the actual weighing of the mails.

"The Postmaster General may require railroad companies carrying the mails to deliver them into and take them from the terminal and intermediate post offices and transfer them between railroad stations on their routes without additional compensation, under such regulations as he may deem proper, in cases where he does not provide for such service otherwise: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General in his discretion may relieve any of the roads of such service.

"Railroad companies whose railroads were constructed in whole or in part by a land grant made by Congress, on the condition that the mails should be transported over their

roads at such price as Congress should by law direct, shall receive only 80 per cent of the compensation otherwise authorized by this act.

"The initial and terminal rates provided for herein shall cover expenses of loading and unloading mails, switching, lighting, heating, cleaning mail cars, and all other expenses incidental to station service and required by the Postmaster General in connection with the mails that are not included in the car-mile rate. The allowance for full railway post-office cars, apartment railway post-office cars, and storage cars may be varied in accordance with the approximate difference in their respective cost of construction and maintenance.

"For the purpose of ascertaining the average weight of closed-pouch mails per day upon which to adjust compensation, the Postmaster General is authorized and directed to have such mails carried on the several routes weighed by the employees of the Post Office Department for such a number of successive days, not less than 35, at such times after the passage of this act, as he may direct, and not less frequently than once in every year thereafter, the result to be stated and certified in such form and manner as he may direct. In computing the average weight of mails per day carried on a railroad route, the whole number of days included in the weighing period shall be used as a divisor. The expense of taking the weights of mails and the compensation to tabulators and clerks employed in connection with the weighings, for assistance in completing computations, and of rentals, if necessary, in Washington, D. C., shall be paid out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes.

"In computing the car miles of the full railway post-office cars and apartment railway post-office cars, the maximum space authorized in either direction of a round-trip car run shall be regarded as the space to be computed in both directions, unless otherwise mutually agreed upon.

"In computing the car miles of storage cars, the maximum space authorized in either direction of a round-trip car run shall be regarded as the space to be computed in both directions, unless the car be used by the company in the return movement, or otherwise mutually agreed upon.

"New service and additional service may be authorized at not exceeding the rates herein provided, and service may be reduced or discontinued with pro rata reductions in pay, as the needs of the Postal Service may require: *Provided*, That no additional pay shall be allowed for additional closed-pouch service on established routes until the next regular readjustment of pay therefor on such routes, and no additional pay shall be allowed for additional car service unless specifically authorized by the Postmaster General.

"All cars or parts of cars used for the Railway Mail Service shall be of such construction, style, length, and character, and furnished in such manner as shall be required by the Postmaster General, and shall be constructed, fitted up, maintained, heated, lighted, and cleaned by and at the expense of the railroad companies. No pay shall be allowed for service by any railway post-office car which is not sound in material and construction and which is not equipped with sanitary drinking-water containers and toilet facilities, nor unless such car is regularly and thoroughly cleaned. No pay shall be allowed for service by any wooden full railway post-office car unless constructed substantially in accordance with the most approved plans and specifications of the Post Office Department for such type of cars, nor for service by any wooden full railway post-office car run in any train between adjoining steel cars, or between the engine and a steel car adjoining. After the 1st of July, 1917, the Postmaster General shall not approve or allow to be used, or pay for service by, any full railway post-office car not constructed of steel or steel underframe or equally indestructible material, and not less than 25 per cent of the full railway post-office cars of a railway company not conforming to these provisions on August 24, 1912, shall be replaced with cars constructed of steel annually after June, 1913; and all full railway post-office cars accepted for this service and contracted for by the railroad companies hereafter shall be constructed of steel. Until July 1, 1917, in cases of emergency and in cases where the necessities of the service require it, the Postmaster General may provide for service by full railway post-office cars of other than steel or steel underframe construction, and fix therefor such rate of compensation within the maximum herein provided as shall give consideration to the inferior character of construction, and the railroad companies shall furnish service by such cars at such rates so fixed.

"Service over property owned or controlled by another company or a terminal company shall be considered service of the railroad company using such property and not that of the other

or terminal company: *Provided*, That service over a land-grant road shall be paid for as herein provided.

"Railroad companies carrying the mails shall furnish all necessary facilities for caring for and handling them while in their custody. They shall furnish all cars or parts of cars used in the transportation and distribution of the mails, except as is herein otherwise provided, and place them in stations before the departure of trains at such times and when required to do so. They shall provide station space and rooms for handling, distribution, and transfer of mails in transit, and for offices and rooms for the employees of the Postal Service engaged in such transportation, when required by the Postmaster General.

"Every railroad company carrying the mails shall carry on any train it operates and without extra charge therefor the persons in charge of the mails, and when on duty and traveling to and from duty, and all duly accredited agents and officers of the Post Office Department and the Postal Service, while traveling on official business, upon the exhibition of their credentials.

"If any railroad company carrying the mails shall fail or refuse to provide cars or apartments in cars for distribution purposes when required by the Postmaster General, or shall fail or refuse to construct, fit up, maintain, heat, light, and clean such cars and provide such appliances for use in case of accident as may be required by the Postmaster General, it shall be fined such reasonable sum as may, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, be deemed proper.

"The Postmaster General shall in all cases decide upon what trains and in what manner the mails shall be conveyed. Every railroad company carrying the mails shall carry on any train it operates and with due speed all mailable matter, equipment, and supplies directed to be carried thereon. If any such railroad company shall fail or refuse to transport the mails, equipment, and supplies when required by the Postmaster General on any train or trains it operates, such company shall be fined such reasonable amount as may, in the discretion of the Postmaster General, be deemed proper.

"The Postmaster General may make deductions from the pay of railroad companies carrying the mails under the provisions of this act for reduction in service or in frequency of service where, in his judgment, the importance of the facilities withdrawn or reduced requires it, and impose fines upon them for delinquencies. He may deduct the price of the value of the service in cases where it is not performed, and not exceeding three times its value if the failure be occasioned by the fault of the railroad company.

"The provisions of this section shall apply to service operated by railroad companies partly by railroad and partly by steamboats.

"The provisions of this section respecting the rates of compensation shall not apply to mails conveyed under special arrangement in freight trains, for which rates not exceeding the usual and just freight rates may be paid, in accordance with the classifications and tariffs approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

"Railroad companies carrying the mails shall submit, under oath, when, and in such form as may be required by the Postmaster General, evidence as to the performance of service.

"The Postmaster General is authorized to employ such clerical and other assistance as shall be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, and to rent quarters in Washington, D. C., if necessary, for the clerical force engaged thereon, and to pay for the same out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes, and hereafter detailed estimates shall be submitted for such services in the annual Book of Estimates.

"The Postmaster General shall, from time to time, request information from the Interstate Commerce Commission as to the revenue received by railroad companies from express companies for services rendered in the transportation of express matter, and may, in his discretion, arrange for the transportation of mail matter other than of the first class at rates not exceeding those so ascertained and reported to him, and it shall be the duty of the railroad companies to carry such mail matter at such rates fixed by the Postmaster General.

"The Postmaster General is authorized, in his discretion, to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for the determination of a postal carload or less-than-carload rate for transportation of mail matter of the fourth class and periodicals, and may provide for and authorize such transportation, when practicable, at such rates, and it shall be the duty of the railroad companies to provide and perform such service at such rates and on the conditions prescribed by the Postmaster General.

"The Postmaster General may, in his discretion, distinguish between the several classes of mail matter and provide for

less frequent dispatches of mail matter of the third and fourth classes and periodicals, when lower rates for transportation or other economies may be secured thereby without material detriment to the service.

"The Postmaster General is authorized to return to the mails, when practicable for the utilization of car space paid for and not needed for the mails, postal cards, stamped envelopes, newspaper wrappers, empty mail bags, furniture, equipment, and other supplies for the Postal Service.

"The Postmaster General, in cases of emergency between October 1 and April 1 of any year, may hereafter return to the mails empty mail bags and other equipment theretofore withdrawn therefrom as required by law, and where such return requires additional authorization of car space under the provisions of this section to pay for the transportation thereof as provided for herein out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes.

"The Postmaster General may have the weights of mail taken on railroad mail routes and computations of the average loads of the several classes of cars and other computations for statistical and administrative purposes made at such times as he may elect, and pay the expense thereof out of the appropriation for inland transportation by railroad routes.

"It shall be unlawful for any railroad company to refuse to perform mail service at the rates of compensation provided by law when and for the period required by the Postmaster General so to do, and for every such offense it shall be fined not exceeding \$5,000.

"That the appropriations for inland transportation by railroad routes and for railway post-office car service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, are hereby made available for the purposes of this section.

"That after the rates specified in this act shall have been in effect for a period of one year, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall, whenever requested by the Postmaster General or by the representatives of railroads with an aggregate mileage of at least 51 per cent of the mileage of railroads carrying mail, make an investigation of the justice and reasonableness of rates then in effect, grant hearings to parties in interest, and report to Congress at the earliest practicable date thereafter the results of such investigation, making specific findings as to whether the rates fixed herein should be increased or decreased and if either, how much: *Provided further*, That such investigations thereafter shall not be made more frequently than biennially. Such report shall show for each steam railroad operating company if practicable, the amount of mail service rendered, the cost of performing same, and a comparison of the earnings of such railroad company from mail traffic with those from express traffic and other passenger train traffic. For the purposes of such investigations the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have all powers which it is now authorized to exercise in the investigation of the reasonableness of rates, and the Postmaster General shall supply such information regarding the mail service as may be requested by the Interstate Commerce Commission: *Provided further*, That the Postmaster General may, in his discretion, make independent investigations and reports."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 36: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 36, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 17. That section 3949 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows:

"All contracts for carrying the mail shall be in the name of the United States, and shall be awarded to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guaranties for faithful performance in accordance with the terms of the advertisement: *Provided, however*, That such contracts require due celerity, certainty, and security in the performance of the service; but the Postmaster General shall not be bound to consider the bid of any person who has willfully or negligently failed to perform a former contract."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 38: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 38, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter stricken out by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 19. That section 3938 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows:

"All letters of domestic origin which can not be delivered by postmasters or returned to the writers shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office, or a branch thereof, and such as contain inclosures of value, other than correspondence, shall be re-

corded. If the sender or addressee can not be identified, such letters shall be held for a period of one year awaiting reclamation. If within one year they have not been claimed, they shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General may direct.

"All other undeliverable letters shall be disposed of without record and not held for reclamation."

And the Senate agree to the same.

JOHN A. MOON,
D. E. FINLEY,
MARTIN B. MADDEN,
Managers on the part of the House.
J. H. BANKHEAD,
CLAUDE A. SWANSON,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The Clerk read the statement, as follows:

STATEMENT.

Amendment No. 1: Explanatory of transfer of two assistant superintendents of Railway Mail Service to another bureau of the department. House agrees.

Amendment No. 2: Increase in amount of appropriation for compensation to postmasters. House agrees.

Amendment No. 3: Providing for the readjustment of salaries of postmasters of the first and second class by calendar year instead of fiscal year. House agrees.

Amendment No. 4: Compensation for assistant postmasters at post offices of the first and second class. House agrees.

Amendment No. 5: For compensation to clerks and employees at first and second class post offices—providing for superintendent of finance in lieu of assistant postmasters. House agrees.

Amendment No. 6: Amount of appropriation for clerks and employees at first and second class post offices, as provided in amendment 5. House agrees.

Amendment No. 7: Providing for reclassification of supervisory employees at first and second class post offices on basis of receipts of office. House agrees.

Amendment No. 8: To permit the Postmaster General to make contracts for four years instead of two years. House agrees.

Amendment No. 9: For temporary and auxiliary clerk hire, reducing the amount of appropriation \$100,000. House agrees.

Amendment No. 10: Provides for employment of assistant postmasters at third-class post offices. House agrees.

Amendment No. 11: For pay of substitute letter carriers, reduces the amount of appropriation \$500,000. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 12: Provides for restoration to former salaries of letter carriers assigned to collection service who have been reduced during the year. House agrees.

Amendment No. 13: Insertion of word "exchange." House agrees.

Amendment No. 14: For pay of freight and expressage on stamped paper and empty mail bags, reduces the amount of appropriation \$25,000. House agrees.

Amendment No. 15: For experimental village delivery service, reduces amount of appropriation \$50,000. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 16: Transposition of word "basket." House agrees.

Amendment No. 17: Same as No. 16. House agrees.

Amendment No. 18: Provides for part of amount of appropriation to be used for the purchase of dies for letter boxes. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 19: For rental and purchase of canceling machines, etc., reducing the amount of appropriation \$25,000. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 20: Providing penalty of fine and imprisonment for mailing threatening letters. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 21: Providing for compensatory time for Sunday service. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 22: Permitting Postmaster General to establish branch offices, etc. House agrees.

Amendment No. 23: To permit the advancement to the presidential class of any fourth-class office, provided the postmaster's compensation for the year amounts to \$1,000, irrespective of whether it amounts to \$250 for each quarter, as now required. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 24: Repealing act approved August 24, 1912, relating to so-called "blue-tag matter"—sending second-class matter by freight. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 25: To amend existing law so as to extend the period during which the department may ship mail bags in mail trains at railroad mail rates in emergencies. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 26: To enable the Postmaster General to substitute estimated weights in cases where, because of interruptions in service on account of floods or other causes, the weights taken are shown to have been below the normal or the

mails were not weighed, the estimated weights to be based on the average weights for the normal period. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 27: Readjustment for diversions of mail: To amend existing law by repealing the provision of section 4 of an act approved August 24, 1912. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 28: To provide for transferring clerks from post offices of the first and second classes to the Railway Mail Service at salaries higher than the lowest in the Railway Mail Service. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 29: New method of fixing railway mail pay: To provide a new plan for the authorization and regulation of railroad mail service and fixing rates of compensation therefor. House agrees, with amendment.

Amendment No. 30: To enable the allowance of additional compensation on railroad routes from August 15, 1913, on account of the extension of weight limit and change in rates on parcel-post matter. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 31: To enable the Postmaster General to make allowance of additional compensation on railroad routes from January 1, 1914, for the additional weight of mails carried as a result of the extension of weight limit and reduction in rates on parcel-post mails effective from that date. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 32: To reduce the minimum of pieces of third and fourth class matter which may be accepted for mailing without stamps affixed, the postage being collected in money, and to extend such privilege to matter of the second class mailed at the special rates of 1 cent and 2 cents a copy. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 33: To modify the restrictions on the amount that may be accepted from a postal-savings depositor, with the proviso that interest shall not be paid on more than \$1,000. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 34: To enable the department to expedite payments to carriers on star mail routes who have performed service for contractors and have not been paid the amounts due them. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 35: To provide for temporary service on star routes when necessary. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 36: To permit the department to prescribe the mode of transportation where necessary on star mail routes. House agrees, with amendment.

Amendment No. 37: To give ample protection to all boxes intended or used for the receipt or delivery of mail on any mail route. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 38: To facilitate the disposition of undeliverable letters and to avoid their accumulation in the department beyond a period when reclamation is not desired.

As amended, the section will read as follows:

"All letters of domestic origin which can not be delivered by postmasters or returned to the writers shall be sent to the Dead Letter Office or a branch thereof, and such as contain inclosures of value, other than correspondence, shall be recorded. If the sender or addressee can not be identified, such letters shall be held for a period of one year awaiting reclamation. If within one year they have not been claimed, they shall be disposed of as the Postmaster General may direct.

"All other undeliverable letters shall be disposed of without record and not held for reclamation."

House agrees, with amendment.

Amendment No. 39: To enable Postmaster General to provide star-route service when in his opinion bids submitted are exorbitant, unreasonable, or result of combination of bidders to fix rates. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 40: To provide additional pay to rural carriers engaged in village delivery. House agrees.

Amendment No. 41: To authorize the reimbursement of Navy mail clerks and assistant Navy mail clerks for certain losses of postage stamps, postal funds, money order funds, and certain other Government property. Senate recedes.

Amendment No. 42. Repealing clause.

AMOUNT OF APPROPRIATION.

Amount appropriated, 1915	\$313,364,667
Estimated for 1916	325,129,614
Amount carried in House bill, 1916	321,718,974
Amount as passed Senate	323,214,694
Amount as agreed to in conference	323,739,694

JOHN A. MOON.
D. E. FINLEY.
MARTIN B. MADDEN.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman withhold that motion for a question?

Mr. MOON. I will.

Mr. STAFFORD. The statement, so far as amendment 29, says that it was agreed to with an amendment. Will the chair-

man indicate what changes have been made—that is, with reference to the railway mail pay?

Mr. MOON. The section remains exactly as it passed the House, except in three particulars: First, the 30-foot railway post-office car; the bill had 10½ cents a mile, and the conferees agreed upon 11 cents. On the 15-foot railway post-office car it was 5½ cents, and the conferees agreed upon 6.

Then, there is an amendment placed at the end of that section that provides that if the Postmaster General or 51 per cent of the mileage of the railways of the United States shall desire it, they may file an application with the Interstate Commerce Commission, and proceedings shall be had there to determine whether the rates existing in this bill are just or not. The complainant has all the opportunities he would have in court, and the Interstate Commerce Commission has all powers that it now has to investigate matters under the statutes, and the commission is to report to Congress its findings. The law must remain one year as it is before the department or the railway companies can demand that investigation or report. Thereafter it can be demanded only every two years.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand it, if this bill becomes a law neither the Postmaster General nor 50 per cent of the railway carriers, if they elect, can petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for a determination as to whether the rates are just and reasonable until the expiration of one year of its enforcement.

Mr. MOON. No; they make the findings and report to Congress, and Congress will determine whether they are just and reasonable.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the contingency that the Interstate Commerce Commission should find that they are not just and reasonable?

Mr. MOON. The report will be made to Congress, and Congress will determine that question.

Mr. STAFFORD. One other question. What was done so far as the increase of salary which the House bill provided for the supervisory officials? Was there any change made whatever along the lines recommending an increase of pay to supervisory officials as carried in the House bill?

Mr. MOON. The provision remains in the House bill.

Mr. MADDEN. No; the Senate struck that out, and the House conferees agreed.

Mr. STAFFORD. Those are amendments 5 and 7.

Mr. MOON. Will the Clerk read what the statement says about amendment 5?

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment 5. For compensation to clerks and employees at first and second class post offices—providing for superintendent of finance in lieu of assistant postmasters—the House agrees.

Mr. MOON. I did not realize the amendment that the gentleman inquired about. The House bill failed to make appropriations for assistant postmasters, and the Senate disagreed to that proposition, and included a sum of money necessary to pay the assistant postmasters in accordance with the old law. The conferees have accepted the Senate amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the House bill we provided an increase of salary for supervisory officials to the extent of more than \$3,000,000.

Mr. MADDEN. That is all taken out.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the Clerk read the statement as to amendment No. 7?

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 7, providing for a reclassification of supervisory employees at first and second class post offices on the basis of receipts of office; House agrees.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question: There are two increases for the provision of railway mail pay, on the 15-foot and the 30-foot car. What will that increase amount to?

Mr. MOON. One million two hundred and ten thousand dollars.

Mr. MURDOCK. Was there any change made in the storage cars?

Mr. MOON. No; the House bill remains the same.

Mr. MURDOCK. What was done in regard to the discretion left with the Postmaster General in connection with the use of the words "not exceeding"?

Mr. MOON. Those words have been in the statute for 45 years, and we declined to strike them out because we believe the present Postmaster General will discharge his duties like all of the others have.

Mr. MURDOCK. So those words are left in?

Mr. MOON. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. One more question. What is the estimated total railway mail pay with these two increases?

Mr. MOON. It is estimated under this bill that it was \$63,247,000, and then there would be added \$1,210,000.

Mr. MURDOCK. Sixty-three million dollars under the bill?

Mr. MOON. No; \$62,000,000 now.

Mr. MURDOCK. And it will go above the \$63,000,000?

Mr. MOON. Yes.

Mr. MURDOCK. Does the gentleman know how much it would have been under the old method?

Mr. MOON. It would have been less than it is now. I think the department estimated some \$580,000 less.

Mr. MURDOCK. That is on the weight pay?

Mr. MOON. Yes. The railroads are getting that much more, but under the space system we can recoup all of those losses in the handling of the mail and profit very largely under the act.

Mr. AUSTIN. What became of the proposition to give the rural carriers an extra \$100 for a standard route of not less than 24 miles?

Mr. MOON. The proposition of the rural carriers was acceded to by the Senate just as it passed the House, and was not in conference.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

By unanimous consent, leave to extend remarks in the RECORD was granted to the following:

Mr. LEWIS of Maryland, Mr. CRAMTON, Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas, Mr. CARAWAY, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr. LEVY, Mr. MOTT, Mr. RAINEY, Mr. AINEY, and Mr. GOLDFOGLE.

RECESS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 9 o'clock this morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 9 o'clock a. m. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 58 minutes a. m.) the House stood in recess until 9 o'clock a. m. to-day, March 4, 1915.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House (at 9 o'clock a. m.) was called to order by the Speaker.

SAFE BOILERS FOR LOCOMOTIVES.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Georgia rise?

Mr. ADAMSON. To call attention to the fact that there is a little boiler-inspection bill, that you recognized me on last night, that has come over. It is on the Speaker's table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

An act (H. R. 17894) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers on railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, apologizing for saying "last night" instead of "this morning," I move to concur in the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. ADAMSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment was agreed to was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendment bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 17894. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 4422. An act for the relief of John L. Sevy;

S. 6510. An act to authorize the appointment of Duncan Grant Richart to the grade of second lieutenant in the Army;

S. 7632. An act to provide American register for the steamer Minnesota upon certain conditions;

S. 2810. An act for the relief of the heirs of Joshua Nicholls; and

S. 283. An act for the relief of Lester A. Rockwell.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 1062. An act granting a patent to Joseph Robicheau; and

H. R. 18685. An act to repeal penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following joint resolution, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 245. Joint resolution providing for the payment of salaries of officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives in full for month of March, 1915, on the 4th day of March, 1915.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. ASHBROOK, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 18747. An act to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pike National Forest; and

H. R. 8846. An act making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bills of the following titles:

S. 4522. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906;

S. 544. An act for the relief of the Virginia Military Institute, of Lexington, Va.;

S. 7515. An act to reserve lands to the Territory of Alaska for educational uses, and for other purposes; and

S. 5042. An act legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada.

DISPOSAL OF CLOTHING OR UNIFORMS.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 7051.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill S. 7051, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 7051) to authorize the disposal of clothing or uniforms which have become unserviceable or unsuitable.

Be it enacted, etc., That whenever any clothing or uniforms, which have heretofore, or may hereafter be furnished by the War Department to any State, or Territory, or the District of Columbia, have become unserviceable, or unsuitable from use in the service, or from any other cause, they shall be examined by a disinterested surveying officer of the Organized Militia, to be appointed by the governor of the State or Territory, or the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to which the clothing or uniforms have been issued, and his report shall be forwarded by said governor or commanding general direct to the Secretary of War, and if it shall appear to the Secretary of War from the record of survey that said clothing or uniforms are unserviceable or unsuitable for the purposes for which intended, then the buttons or braid thereon, if any, shall be removed therefrom, and the said clothing or uniforms shall be turned over to the governor of the State or Territory, or to the commanding general of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, to which said clothing or uniforms were furnished, to be by him distributed among the destitute of his State, Territory, or District of Columbia, in such manner as to him may seem proper and just.

Sec. 2. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with these provisions are hereby repealed.

Also the following committee amendment was read:

Page 2, lines 1 and 2, after the word "issued," insert "or by a disinterested officer of the Regular Army, to be appointed by the Secretary of War."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object—

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following joint resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of House joint resolution 440, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 440) making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

Resolved, etc., That all appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department which shall remain unprovided for on June 30, 1915,

are continued and made available for and during the fiscal year 1916 to the same extent, in detail, and under the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations for the fiscal year 1916 as the same were provided for on account of the fiscal year 1915 in the Post Office appropriation act for that fiscal year. For all of such purposes a sufficient sum is appropriated in conformity with the act of July 2, 1836, not to exceed in the aggregate the amount appropriated for the fiscal year 1915: *Provided*, That if the revenues of the Post Office Department shall be insufficient to meet the appropriations made by this joint resolution, a sum equal to such deficiency of the revenues of said department is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply said deficiencies in the revenues for the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1916, and the sum needed may be advanced to the Post Office Department upon requisition of the Postmaster General: *Provided further*, That this joint resolution shall not be construed as providing for or authorizing the duplication of any special payment or for the execution of any purpose provided for in said appropriation act that was intended to be paid only once or done solely on account of the fiscal year 1915: *And provided further*, That letter carriers assigned to collection service who were promoted to the higher grades in accordance with the classification act, approved March 2, 1907, and whose salaries have been reduced during the past year, through no delinquency or charges of misconduct on their part, shall be restored to their former grades: *Provided also*, That on and after July 1, 1915, the compensation of each rural letter carrier for serving a rural route of 24 miles and over, 6 days in the week, shall be \$1,200 per annum, payable monthly; on routes 22 miles and less than 24 miles, \$1,152; on routes 20 miles and less than 22 miles, \$1,080; on routes 18 miles and less than 20 miles, \$960; on routes 16 miles and less than 18 miles, \$840; on routes 14 miles and less than 16 miles, \$720; on routes 12 miles and less than 14 miles, \$672; on routes 10 miles and less than 12 miles, \$624; on routes 8 miles and less than 10 miles, \$576; on routes 6 miles and less than 8 miles, \$528; on routes 4 miles and less than 6 miles, \$480. A rural letter carrier serving one triweekly route shall be paid on the basis for a route one-half the length of the route served by him, and a carrier serving two triweekly routes shall be paid on the basis for a route one-half of the combined length of the two routes: *Provided*, That in the discretion of the Postmaster General, the pay of carriers who furnish and maintain their own motor vehicles and who serve routes not less than 50 miles in length may be fixed at not exceeding \$1,800 per annum.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the situation in the Senate is such that it seems that neither the Post Office appropriation bill nor the Indian appropriation bill can become law. This resolution to continue the appropriations has been prepared by the experts in the Committee on Appropriations in conference with the experts in the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants in the Treasury Department and with the Comptroller of the Treasury. It continues the existing appropriations for the current year and in addition carries two provisions which were agreed to by the managers of the two Houses in the Post Office appropriation bill—one to protect the city carriers from demotion, in order to accomplish a saving, and the other the provision fixing the compensation of the rural carriers. These provisions are inserted because of suggestions that if they were not contained in the resolution in all probability it could not be passed in this House. Our obligations to provide the money to carry on the Government necessitates this resolution. I hope it will be adopted.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR INDIANS, ETC.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the House joint resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution (H. J. Res. 441) making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

Resolved, etc., That all appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, which shall remain unprovided for on June 30, 1915, are continued and made available for and during the fiscal year 1916 to the same extent, in detail, and under the same conditions, restrictions, and limitations for the fiscal year 1916 as the same were provided for on account of the fiscal year 1915 in the Indian appropriation act for that fiscal year. For all of such purposes a sufficient sum is appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or out of funds to the credit of Indians as the same were respectively provided in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1915: *Provided*, That the appropriations from the Treasury of the United States or from Indian funds shall not exceed in the aggregate the amounts of such appropriations for the fiscal year 1915: *Provided further*, That this joint resolution shall not be construed as providing for or authorizing the duplication of any special payment or for the execution of any purpose provided for in said appropriation act that was intended to be paid only once or done solely on account of the fiscal year 1915: *Provided further*, That appropriations continued hereunder shall be available for the maintenance, repair, and operation of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles in the same manner as appropriations were available for those purposes during the fiscal year 1915.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question? I want to ask the gentleman from

New York if under this resolution the same amount of money can be expended for different purposes as was appropriated in the appropriation bill for the current year?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The same sum.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Let me ask the gentleman in reference to this matter. There is an item in the current appropriation bill authorizing expenditure of \$600,000, known as the industrial fund. The bill which failed, or will fail, assuming that it will not be passed by the Senate, this year carried \$200,000. In conference it was agreed to at \$300,000. What I wish to know is, will the Indian Bureau now have an appropriation of \$600,000 for that purpose to be expended in the next fiscal year?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, it depends on the character of the appropriation. This resolution provides that it shall not be construed as providing for or authorizing the duplication of any special payment or for the execution of any purpose provided in said appropriation act that was intended to be paid only once or done solely on account of the fiscal year 1915.

If the item to which the gentleman refers has been annual in character, then the \$600,000 would be available. If it were a specific appropriation for a specific purpose, nothing is provided under this resolution.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Take an appropriation for a reclamation project where the appropriation for the fiscal year is, we will say, \$300,000, and possibly in appropriating this year we might not think it wise to appropriate more than \$50,000 or \$100,000, does the gentleman think they could expend \$300,000?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I would doubt it on an appropriation for such a purpose as indicated by the gentleman. Of course the gentleman will appreciate the difficulty of preparing a resolution which extends appropriations.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. I appreciate that.

Mr. FITZGERALD. These resolutions have been passed by Congress as to various services since 1876. This resolution has been prepared after consultation with the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants in the Treasury Department and the Comptroller of the Treasury. There will unquestionably be some embarrassment and there will be some doubt as to the construction to be given some of the appropriations.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. The real intention of such resolution—

Mr. FITZGERALD. The intention is to extend the items of annual appropriations.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. And such appropriations in order to carry on the business of the department for which you are making the appropriations that are absolutely necessary in the interest of public business.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Specific appropriations for specific purposes, where it is clear that they were intended that there should be but one appropriation, are not continued.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed was laid on the table.

DISPOSAL OF UNSERVICEABLE OR UNSUITABLE CLOTHING OR UNIFORMS.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, I believe the pending matter is the consideration of the bill (S. 7051) to authorize the disposal of clothing or uniforms which have become unserviceable or unsuitable.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill? The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD] had made the request, and that matter was hung up.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we are within two and one-half hours of the time of the adjournment of this Congress. I think that proposition is altogether too important to take up at this time, with only a small proportion of the membership of the House present. Gentlemen will say, "Well, it is something that ought to be done now, and this is the last chance"; but my experience and observation is that when things wait until the last moment they have a very slim chance of getting through. Now, I had a bill which passed the House and is pending in the Senate. It did not bear my name, but I drew it—the bureau of labor safety bill. But I realized several days ago what the situation was. Probably the bill ought to have been passed before. Smilingly and with contentment, and with the expectation to renew the proposition in another Congress, I realize that in this Congress that bill

will not become a law. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GARD] will have to come to the same serene contentment and knowledge.

Mr. GARD. Will the gentleman withhold his objection?

Mr. MANN. I shall be very glad to withhold my objection while the gentleman makes a speech.

Mr. GARD. I do not desire to make a speech. I simply desire to call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that this is a purely local matter. It is not of general application. It simply means that about 1,800 Army overcoats, which have been declared unserviceable, can be distributed to miners who are in distress, instead of destroying the overcoats; the present law, as I understand it, being mandatory that these uniforms and coats shall be destroyed if declared to be unserviceable. Now, these overcoats have been declared by a survey to be unserviceable. The proposition is just a little local one, whether these 1,500 or 1,800 overcoats can be distributed among these miners who are in distress for clothing, by the governor of the State of Ohio, or whether they shall be burned or otherwise destroyed.

Mr. MANN. Of course I could not tell by hearing the bill read, and I may be in error as to the House bill which was reported; but my recollection was that it was a bill general in terms.

Mr. GARD. Oh, no; it is not general. It is just for the relief of that situation which I speak of.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will say to the gentleman that I have read the bill since it went to the Speaker's desk, and I am quite sure it is a general bill.

Mr. MANN. If it is not a general bill, I am clear off on my reading of the House bill. Formerly when United States Army clothing was no longer serviceable, and many times when it was, it was sold. When I was a young boy everybody wore a United States Army uniform or overcoat. Those were left over from the Civil War.

Mr. GARD. That is still the law; but if they are declared to be unserviceable, then they must be destroyed.

Mr. MANN. Oh, no. These were declared unserviceable for the Army, and they had been sold. In Chicago and in New York they have stores selling quartermasters' stores purchased from the Army, and we have recently had reported from the Quartermaster's Office or from the office of the Secretary of War a long list, covering page after page, showing that certain sales of quartermasters' materials have been made. Retail stores are run out of the goods purchased at those sales. If these overcoats are so unserviceable that they can not be sold, they ought not to be given away to some poor suckers; and if the law has been changed so that they can not sell them, in order to prevent the Army uniform being worn, I am not in favor of changing it without consideration.

Mr. GARD. The language of the present law is—

* * * If the articles so surveyed are found to be unserviceable or unsuitable, the Secretary of War shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them, except unserviceable clothing, which shall be destroyed; and if sold, the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

Now, as I have said, these overcoats, or almost the entire bulk of them, have been declared unserviceable.

Mr. MANN. What is the date of the law which the gentleman has quoted?

Mr. GARD. That is section 4 of the act of February 12, 1897, amended by section 4 of the act of June 22, 1906.

Mr. MANN. Passed, I take it, for the purpose of preventing Army uniforms being scattered around the country for everybody to wear and representing themselves to be soldiers?

Mr. GARD. I do not know the purpose of it, but there is no danger of that in this bill, because it provides that the emblems of the militia shall be removed, and these overcoats made as nearly like the overcoats of civilians as they can be, and they will merely be applied to relieve this condition of local distress.

Mr. MANN. What is the number of the House bill?

Mr. GARD. I do not know the number of the House bill. This is the Senate bill.

Mr. MANN. Has the gentleman completed his statement?

Mr. GARD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ELECTRICAL VOTING DEVICE.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Speaker, I should like to call up the electrical voting device proposition which I sent up day before yesterday (H. Res. 513).

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield before he calls that up?

Mr. LLOYD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. That is a very important matter. It involves not only the convenience of the Members, but, I think, the integrity of the proceedings of the House. It does not seem to me that we ought to act upon that without considerable discussion and a full membership in the House. I would be unwilling to let that come up before the House without the presence of a quorum and as many more Members as we could get. I hope the gentleman will let it go over. The gentleman and I will be here in the next Congress.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I shall have to object to it anyway.

Mr. LLOYD. It is not my purpose to interfere with a quorum at this late hour in the session. I called it up to ascertain whether anybody was going to make an objection to it on the ground of no quorum.

Mr. MADDEN. No; I would not do that, but I object to it on its merits, for I do not think we ought to use artificial devices for voting. Some one might take the key and vote four or five Members.

Mr. LLOYD. If the point of no quorum is to be made, I do not wish to call it up.

Mr. MANN. It would be raised.

ELSIE M'CAULLEY.

Mr. BROCKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 5705) authorizing the health officer of the District of Columbia to issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Elsie McCaulley from Glenwood Cemetery, District of Columbia, to Philadelphia, Pa.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Delaware asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of this bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I do not recall the name; is there a House bill on the same subject which has been reported?

Mr. BROCKSON. There is not.

Mr. MANN. I shall object.

RECESS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I desire to move that the House take a recess until half past 10 o'clock to-day. Pending that motion, I wish to say this so that it may go into the Record: The House has attended to the business of this Congress. We have passed all the appropriation bills that came to us or could possibly come to us. The House has now passed two resolutions extending the two appropriation bills that have not passed and become a law, and if the finances of the Government are not taken care of at this session of Congress it is not the fault of this House. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, with that statement in the Record, I wish to say that the resolutions have gone to the Senate. There is no necessity of our being in session for an hour, and at the end of that time I think we can take care of these matters that are coming up. Therefore I move that the House now stand in recess until half past 10 o'clock a. m.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make a statement of two or three minutes, and I ask the gentleman to withhold his motion.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say to the gentleman that if we do not take a recess now we will not take it at all.

Mr. SLAYDEN. There is a matter which does not pertain to my district any more than it does to that of the gentleman from Alabama about which I wish to speak. It is one in which the whole bar of the fifth judicial circuit and the litigants in that section are interested and on which they are urging action. One of the three judges was 82 years old last December and has not been on the bench for three years. Another is 77 years old. The operation of the district courts is interrupted by taking judges away to sit on the circuit court bench, thus causing trouble and delay to litigants and the bar in the various districts. I merely want an opportunity to move to suspend the rules and try to pass the bill to cure this situation, which the Department of Justice also has urged me to do.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will say that we have already reached an agreement here that we will not offer any motions to suspend

the rules and will not do any more business without unanimous consent.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Who agrees to that?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It has been so stated here this morning.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Who has the right to say for the whole Congress that we shall not exercise the privileges that the rules give us?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Member who comes on the floor and says that there is no quorum present.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I understand that, but the gentleman stated that "we" have arranged. Who is meant by that royal "we"?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the gentleman had been here at an earlier hour—

Mr. SLAYDEN. I was here at an early hour and a late hour.

Mr. MANN. Let me say to the gentleman that we just passed two resolutions by unanimous consent extending the appropriations for the Post Office and the Indian Service.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I was here.

Mr. MANN. I stated that those resolutions would not pass without some discussion if there was to be a lot of other business before the House as new matter. I had the power to prevent it and I should have exercised that power. I advise the gentleman to go home and curse the minority leader—

Mr. SLAYDEN. I do not do that and I do not kick, but when a whole section of the country embracing great commercial interests, the bar and the Department of Justice are pressing for a measure so reasonable and so manifestly needed, and I do my best to have it enacted, it is a little bit "raw" to have the gentleman get up here and say "we" have agreed that there shall be no such legislation as this. I do not recognize the right of anybody to do it. If I have an opportunity and Congress says so, it is all right; but it is not so when the authority to control or direct business is assumed by a few people who call themselves "we."

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Alabama yield?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that the House stand in recess until 10.30 o'clock a. m. Is there objection?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House stand in recess until 10.30 o'clock a. m.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Alabama that the House stand in recess until 10.30 o'clock a. m.

The question was taken.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I demand a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 68, noes 7.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota makes the point of order that there is no quorum present. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and ten Members present—not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Alabama that the House stand in recess until 10.30 o'clock a. m.

The question was taken; and there were—ayes 257, noes 15, answered "present" 7, not voting 144, as follows:

[Roll No. 101.]

YEAS—257.

Abercrombie	Bruckner	Crisp	Fergusson
Adair	Buchanan, Ill.	Cullop	Ferris
Adamson	Bulkley	Curry	Fess
Alexander	Burke, S. Dak.	Dale	Fields
Allen	Burke, Wis.	Danforth	Fitzgerald
Anderson	Burnett	Davenport	Flood, Va.
Aswell	Byrnes, S. C.	Decker	Floyd, Ark.
Avis	Byrns, Tenn.	Dershon	Foster
Bailey	Callaway	Dickinson	Francis
Baker	Campbell	Difenderfer	French
Baltz	Candler, Miss.	Dillon	Gallagher
Barkley	Cantor	Dixon	Gard
Barton	Caraway	Donohoe	Gardner
Bathrick	Carr	Doollittle	Garner
Beakes	Carter	Doremus	Garrett, Tenn.
Beall, Tex.	Casey	Drukker	Gill
Beil, Cal.	Chandler, N. Y.	Dupré	Gillett
Boeber	Claypool	Eagan	Gilmore
Borchers	Coady	Eagle	Goodwin, N. C.
Borland	Collier	Edmonds	Goodwin, Ark.
Bowdle	Connelly, Kans.	Edwards	Gordon
Brockson	Connolly, Iowa	Esch	Goulden
Brown, N. Y.	Conry	Estopinal	Graham, Ill.
Brown, W. Va.	Cooper	Fairchild	Graham, Pa.
Browne, Wis.	Cox	Farr	Gray
Browning	Cramton		

Green, Iowa	Kiess, Pa.	Oglesby	Smith, Idaho
Greene, Mass.	Kirkpatrick	Oldfield	Smith, Md.
Greene, Vt.	Knoxland, J. R.	Padgett	Smith, N. Y.
Gregg	Korby	Page, N. C.	Smith, Saml. W.
Griest	Kreider	Palmer	Smith, Tex.
Griffin	Lee, Ga.	Park	Sparkman
Gudger	Lee, Pa.	Parker, N. J.	Stedman
Hamilton, N. Y.	Lenroot	Patten, N. Y.	Steenerson
Hamlin	Leshner	Patton, Pa.	Stephens, Cal.
Harris	Lever	Peters	Stephens, Miss.
Harrison	Levy	Phelan	Stephens, Nebr.
Haugen	Lewis, Md.	Plumley	Stephens, Tex.
Hay	Linthicum	Porter	Stone
Hayden	Lloyd	Pou	Sumners
Hayes	Lobeck	Powers	Switzer
Heflin	Logue	Prouty	Taggart
Helm	Lonergan	Quin	Talcott, N. Y.
Helvering	McKenzie	Ragsdale	Taylor, Ark.
Henry	Madden	Raker	Temple
Hinebaugh	Maguire, Nebr.	Rauch	Thomas
Holland	Mahan	Rayburn	Thompson, Okla.
Houston	Maher	Reilly, Wis.	Towner
Hughes, W. Va.	Mann	Rogers	Tribble
Hulings	Mapes	Rothermel	Underwood
Hull	Martin	Rouse	Vaughan
Humphrey, Wash.	Metz	Rucker	Vinson
Igoe	Mitchell	Rupley	Volmer
Jacoway	Moon	Russell	Walters
Johnson, S. C.	Morgan, Okla.	Sabath	Weaver
Johnson, Utah	Morin	Saunders	Webb
Johnson, Wash.	Morrison	Scott	Whitacre
Jones	Moss, Ind.	Seldomridge	Wilson, Fla.
Kahn	Moss, W. Va.	Sells	Wingo
Keating	Mott	Shackleford	Winslow
Keister	Neeley, Kans.	Sherley	Woodruff
Kelly, Pa.	Neely, W. Va.	Sherwood	Young, Tex.
Kennedy, Conn.	Nelson	Sims	
Kent	Nolan, J. I.	Sisson	
Kettner	Norton	Small	

NAYS—15.

Austin	Hill	Miller	Thomson, Ill.
Bryan	Johnson, Ky.	Platt	Vare
Finley	La Follette	Sinnott	Young, N. Dak.
Fowler	Lindbergh	Stevens, N. H.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—7.

Ashbrook	Kinkaid	Murray	Woods
Brodbeck	Montague	Stevens, Minn.	

NOT VOTING—144.

Alken	Elder	Konop	Roberts, Nev.
Ainey	Faison	Lafferty	Rubey
Anthony	Falconer	Langham	Scully
Barchfeld	FitzHenry	Langley	Shreve
Barnhart	Fordney	Lazaro	Slayden
Bartholdt	Gallivan	L'Engle	Slemp
Bartlett	Garrett, Tex.	Lewis, Pa.	Sloan
Bell, Ga.	George	Lieb	Smith, J. M. C.
Blackmon	Gerry	Lindquist	Smith, Minn.
Britten	Gittins	Loft	Stafford
Broussard	Glass	McAndrews	Stanley
Brumbaugh	Goeke	McClellan	Stout
Buchanan, Tex.	Goldfogle	McGillicuddy	Stringer
Burgess	Good	McGuire, Okla.	Sutherland
Burke, Pa.	Gorman	McKellar	Talbot, Md.
Butler	Guernsey	McLaughlin	Tavener
Calder	Hamill	MacDonald	Taylor, Ala.
Cantrill	Hamilton, Mich.	Manahan	Taylor, Colo.
Carew	Hardy	Mondell	Taylor, N. Y.
Carlin	Hart	Moore	Ten Eyck
Cary	Hawley	Morgan, La.	Thacher
Church	Helgesen	Mulkey	Townsend
Clancy	Hensley	Murdock	Treadway
Clark, Fla.	Hinds	O'Brien	Tuttle
Cline	Hobson	O'Hair	Underhill
Copley	Howard	O'Shaunessy	Volstead
Crosser	Howell	Paige, Mass.	Walker
Davis	Hoxworth	Parker, N. Y.	Wallin
Deitrick	Hughes, Ga.	Peterson	Walsh
Dent	Humphreys, Miss.	Post	Watkins
Dies	Kelley, Mich.	Price	Watson
Donovan	Kennedy, Iowa	Rainey	Whaley
Dooling	Kennedy, R. I.	Reed	White
Doughton	Key, Ohio	Reilly, Conn.	Williams
Driscoll	Kindel	Riordan	Wilson, N. Y.
Dunn	Kitchin	Roberts, Mass.	Witherspoon

The SPEAKER. On this vote the yeas are 253 and the nays are 15. A quorum is present. Pending the announcement of the vote the Chair lays before the House the following report from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk proceeded to announce the report from the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Mr. MILLER (interrupting the Clerk). Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MILLER. The Speaker has declared the motion to take a recess carried, has he not?

The SPEAKER. The Chair simply announced the figures, but did not announce the result.

Mr. MILLER. Is it in order for the Clerk to proceed with the announcement of a report from the Committee on Enrolled Bills when the House is in recess.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not announced the result of the vote.

Mr. MILLER. When the Speaker has announced the figures showing that the motion prevailed is not that equivalent to the announcement of a vote?

The SPEAKER. The Chair has not announced that the motion prevailed. The Chair merely announced the figures, and pending the announcement of the result of the vote the Chair laid before the House a report from the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, my parliamentary inquiry, if the Chair will bear with me, is this: The Speaker having announced the figures which disclose that the motion prevails, is not that equivalent to a statement from the Chair that the motion has prevailed?

The SPEAKER. Each gentleman can add the figures up for himself.

Mr. RUBEN. Mr. Speaker is it too late to vote?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the House is in recess.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will continue the announcement of the report of the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The Clerk continued and concluded the announcement of the report from the Committee on Enrolled Bills.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The yeas have it. The Doorkeeper will open the doors. The motion prevails.

Accordingly, at 10 o'clock and 16 minutes a. m., the House stood in recess until 10.30 o'clock a. m.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House (at 10 o'clock and 30 minutes a. m.) was called to order by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Tulley, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendments of the House of Representatives to bills of the following titles:

S. 5495. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of condemned cannon and cannon balls; and

S. 5042. An act legalizing certain conveyances heretofore made by the Central Pacific Railroad Co. and others within the State of Nevada.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 392. An act to create in the War Department and the Navy Department, respectively, a roll designated as the "Civil War Volunteer officers' retired list," to authorize placing thereon, with the retired pay, certain surviving officers who served in the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States in the Civil War, and for other purposes; and

S. 7066. An act for the relief of Amos Dahuff.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 426. Joint resolution providing that the Congress of the United States shall participate in the celebration of the opening of The Dalles-Cello Canal;

H. J. Res. 440. Joint resolution making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 441. Joint resolution making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916;

H. R. 21562. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl River at or near the city of Bogalusa, La.; and

H. R. 20604. An act to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Forsyth, Ga.

FRANK HENRY ROGERS.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I call from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 20439.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. R. 20439. An act for the relief of the heirs of the late Frank Henry Rogers.

The Senate amendment was read.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House agree to the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was agreed to.

The title was amended so as to read:

An act for the relief of Mary L. Rogers, widow of Frank Henry Rogers.

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. PALMER] asks unanimous consent to address the House for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PALMER. Mr. Speaker, some time ago the suggestion was made by many of his associates here that upon his retirement from the position of majority leadership in this House it would be proper for the Members of the House to make some adequate and fitting recognition of the great public services of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. [Applause.]

The suggestion finally took the form of the presentation of a portrait of the gentleman from Alabama, to be hung in the hearing room of the Committee on Ways and Means, in order that during all time his handsome countenance might smile upon the scene of his greatest triumph. [Applause.] A very large number of the Members of the House on both sides have gladly contributed to this end, and I am pleased to announce that one of the greatest artists in the country has been commissioned to paint the portrait of the gentleman from Alabama and that it will be hung at the opening of the next regular session of Congress. As I have been acting as chairman of the committee which has it in charge, and as I and many others interested will not be here at that time, I have asked for this opportunity to make public announcement of the fact.

I am sure that I speak for all of the donors when I say that with the gift goes the love, the respect, and the admiration of every Member of this House for Mr. UNDERWOOD. [Loud applause.] He has been a leader whom it has been a delight for his friends to follow and a pleasure for his opponents to honor. [Applause.] He goes now from this scene of his strenuous activities to the rather quiet and somnolent atmosphere of another legislative body. [Laughter.] As he has been the leader here, we have no doubt he will soon become the leader there. [Applause.] We commend him and his qualities of leadership to the thoughtful and serious consideration of the august body of which he is about to become a Member.

He combines all the qualities necessary for successful leadership in a great legislative body. He has a commanding presence, strong personality, a sweet disposition, and with these he combines consummate tact, infinite patience, absolute self-poise, self-control, and sound judgment under all circumstances. He leaves this body with the best wishes of every Member in it. [Applause.] We know that his record in the other branch of Congress will reflect honor upon himself and credit to his country, but he need do nothing more than that which he has already done in this House to entitle him to be known as one of the greatest Americans of his time. [Loud applause.]

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent of my colleagues that I may proceed for a few minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for a few minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say to you and to my colleagues on both sides of this House that there is no higher compliment that they can pay me than to feel that as I leave this House I have their good wishes and their commendation. There is no greater pleasure that you could give me, or no tribute to the humble service that I have rendered the House, that would be more pleasing than that of allowing my picture to hang in the halls of the Committee on Ways and Means alongside of the great men who have presided over that body in the past and whose shoestrings I am not worthy to tie. No matter what the future may hold, no matter what may come to my life hereafter, I feel to-day that the real work of my legislative career ends. For 20 years I have served a district in Alabama on the floor of this House. I came here as a young man, and the men of this House gave me my opportunity. I believe that among all of the legislative bodies of the world there is no better place for a young man to have his opportunity than to hold a commission to serve on the floor of the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

In leaving you I want to say to you all that I realize fully that if my leadership, representing the majority of the House in the last few Congresses, has been in any degree successful, it is not due to myself, but it has been due to the kindness, the courtesy, and the generosity that have been shown me by the membership on both sides. To-day we are about to close the legislation of one of the most historic Congresses that has ever met in the history of our country, and although we have had stormy sessions, we have had many combats, I feel that I can leave this House with a feeling that I bear the good will of every Member of it, and I wish to assure my colleagues on both sides of the House that for all time to come there will rest in my heart a sincere affection for each one of you. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, in closing I wish to compliment the other side of the Chamber on the great ability, the earnestness of purpose, the faithfulness to duty, that has been displayed by your chosen leader. [Applause.] Naturally I hope that my own party will remain in power for many years to come, but should the tide of battle run against us in the future and your flag once more come to the top, I feel sure that the distinguished services of the gentleman who has commanded your fight in the last two Congresses, Mr. MANN, of Illinois, will be recognized by his party and by his country for even more distinguished service than he has had in the past. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, two decades ago you and I started in public life together, almost at the same time. In leaving the House I can not refrain at this time from giving public utterance to the feeling that I have for the Speaker. [Loud and long-continued applause.]

Mr. Speaker, at times our political ambitions may have crossed, but I am glad to say to you and to give public testimony that in a service of 20 years, where we have battled for our party and our party's principles together, there has been no moment of that time when a spirit of friendship and brotherly love has not always existed between us. And I expect, Mr. Speaker, and know that it will go on down to the end of our lives. [Applause.] Your distinguished services to your country need no monument. You have already achieved your place in the history of our Government, and there is no man in the United States that more proudly and more willingly and more gladly gives acknowledgment to the distinguished services of the greatest Speaker of the American Congress. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, I move the adoption of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman moves the adoption of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 752.

Resolved, That a committee of three members be appointed by the Speaker, to join a similar committee to be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have completed the business of this session and are ready to adjourn, unless the President has some communication to make to them.

The resolution was agreed to, and the Speaker appointed as the committee on the part of the House Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mr. FITZGERALD, and Mr. MANN.

LEAVE TO EXTEND REMARKS.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on House bill 21606.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. SIMS] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

By unanimous consent, leave to extend remarks in the RECORD was granted to Mr. BULKLEY, Mr. FARR, Mr. MOORE, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. CONNELLY of Kansas, Mr. REILLY of Connecticut, Mr. BEAKES, Mr. ALEXANDER, Mr. KEATING, Mr. PORTER, Mr. GOODWIN of Arkansas, Mr. LINTHICUM, Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin, Mr. PATTEN of New York, Mr. WINGO, Mr. LANGLEY, and Mr. KETTNER.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen have leave to extend their remarks in the RECORD for five calendar days.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen have leave to extend their remarks in the RECORD for five calendar days. Is there objection?

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LANGLEY. Does that limit of time apply to those to whom the privilege to extend remarks has already been granted this morning?

The SPEAKER. The request just submitted by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] embraces everybody.

Mr. LANGLEY. But does the five-day limit apply?

The SPEAKER. The five-day limit begins at 12 o'clock noon to-day.

Mr. FOSTER. I notice that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD this morning announces that the last issue of the RECORD for the Sixty-third Congress will be printed on March 15. Why not let the limit be extended until then?

Mr. MANN. I should like to suggest to the gentleman that if, as a matter of fact, Members wait until the 15th, the last issue of the RECORD will probably be about 3 feet thick. [Laughter.] As a matter of fact, gentlemen will have no trouble under the five-day limit, and somebody ought to print remarks before

the 15th. Otherwise you will not be able to handle the RECORD of that day conveniently, let alone read it.

Mr. FOSTER. I believe the suggestion of the gentleman is a good one.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Nixon, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20150) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

The message also announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 74) appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel.

H. R. 2969.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I find that my name appears on the bill H. R. 2969. I have no knowledge of the bill and desire to have my name stricken from it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BAKER] asks to have his name stricken from the bill (H. R. 2969), stating that he has no knowledge of it.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Then the bill should be stricken from the files of the House.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection it will be so ordered.

INDIAN AFFAIRS (H. DOC. NO. 1669).

Mr. STEPHENS of Texas. I desire to present a report from the joint commission to investigate Indian affairs, appointed under the act of June 30, 1913.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. STEPHENS] presents the report of the joint commission to investigate Indian affairs, which will be printed.

THANKS TO THE SPEAKER.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I should like to request the Speaker to call the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK] to the chair temporarily.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK] will take the chair. [Applause.]

Mr. MURDOCK took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I am about to perform what I think is the pleasantest duty that falls to my lot during the term of Congress. While it has not been usual to precede by any remarks the offering of the resolution which I shall offer, I do not feel quite willing to let the occasion go by without paying a very short tribute to the able and beloved Speaker of this House. [Applause.]

It is seldom that a man is so gifted with the qualities of statesmanship and kindness together. The Speaker of the House—fair, impartial, able—has gone away beyond those qualities in reaching down into the hearts of all the Members of all the parties in this House and in the country. [Applause.]

To me it is a pleasant spectacle, though unusual in the history of the country, that the floor leader of one party, addressing the floor leader of another party temporarily in the Speaker's chair, offers a resolution of thanks to the leader of the majority party in the House, and I think probably that spectacle could not be witnessed in any other parliamentary body in the world. That is the saving grace of our Republic and of the American people. [Applause.]

I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman offers a privileged resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 753.

Resolved, That the cordial thanks of this House are presented to the Hon. CHAMP CLARK, its honored and distinguished Speaker, for the able, impartial, courteous, and dignified manner in which he has presided over its deliberations and performed the arduous and important duties of the Speakership during the present term of Congress now about to end.

The resolution was agreed to. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, the multiplied honors and kindnesses which the House of Representatives has extended to me go straight to my heart. [Ap-

plause.] They will constitute a splendid heritage for my children. [Applause.]

It is amazing with what rapidity the membership of the House changes. I was first elected in 1892. I was one of the victims of the landslide of 1894. At that time the House had 357 Members.

Coming back after the election of 1896, the Clerk of the House having sent me a list of the Members, which I counted on the train, I found there were 101 changes in one election out of 357 Members.

In a few minutes I will have finished my twentieth year in the House. There are only four men in the House that have served longer than I—the gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. COOPER [applause], the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. JONES [applause], the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. GILLET [applause], and the gentleman from Missouri, Dr. BARTHOLDT [applause].

Very much to my personal regret Dr. BARTHOLDT takes his leave of the House to-day. That would leave three, but Uncle Joe is coming back. [Laughter and applause.] So that I will have four seniors in the next House.

Since I came here the membership of the House has grown from 357 to 435. I wish to state now what I have stated a thousand times, either in print or in public speech, that the Members of the House are industrious, intelligent, patriotic, honest, sober, well-behaved men. [Applause.] They really behave better in Washington than they do at home. [Laughter and applause.]

Anybody who thinks that service in the House is a holiday performance is greatly mistaken. We are coming to the end of the Congress that has been in session more days than any other Congress that ever met. We have put more bills upon the statute books than any other Congress that ever assembled. [Applause.] I hope from the bottom of my heart that these statutes which we have enacted in this Congress will prove a blessing to the country and promote the cause of free government everywhere. [Applause.]

I desire to compliment publicly the distinguished leader of this House [Mr. UNDERWOOD] and also the distinguished minority leader [Mr. MANN], and to thank him, not for all that he has done [laughter] but for numerous services he has rendered me in my capacity as Speaker. [Applause.] He is one of the most valuable legislators America can boast.

I regret exceedingly that the gentleman from Wichita, Kansas, VICTOR MURDOCK, is going out of the House. He went out of his own volition; he was not put out. I knew him when he was wearing kilts. He was then a very lively youngster; he is now a very active man. His father was good to me in that faraway day. He was running a little weekly newspaper at Wichita, which has grown into a great daily, and I do not forget kindnesses in this world. [Applause.] So when the son came here I tried all I could to promote his fortunes. He has repaid me in Scripture measure, "heaped up, pressed down, and running over."

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has had an exceedingly difficult position to fill. He led his thin line of followers with gallantry, courage, and ability. I filled that place once; how well or to the contrary history will tell; but it will be written on the glowing page of history with iron pen that the gentleman from Illinois is a great minority leader. [Applause.] And if the fortunes turn and the Republicans get the House again—and they may do so some day—he will in all human probability be Speaker—and even higher honors are not beyond his reach. [Applause.] It is safe to say that whatever places he may hold will be honored by his talents, his character, and his patriotism.

It is a strange historical fact that politics run on the half-and-half plan in this country.

When President Wilson was sworn in the Government had existed 124 years under the Constitution, and out of that time the Democrats had run it 60 years; that is, if you class the Presidents politically the way they were elected; counting John Quincy Adams as a Democrat, which is a rather far-fetched performance, but he was elected that way; and the other parties in lineal succession had run it 64 years; that is, if you count John Tyler a Whig, and he was elected by the Whigs; and Andrew Johnson a Republican, as he was elected by the Republicans. So it was our turn at last, and we are in.

A man who has never been in the Army, I suppose, has no adequate conception of and never can understand the feeling that soldiers who have fought shoulder to shoulder have for each other; but, next to that, men who fight together in this legislative body have a feeling approximating that of the soldiers' feeling for each other.

I have a deep affection for the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD]. I have great admiration for him. He had an

exceedingly difficult place to fill in this House and he filled it with consummate ability. [Applause.] He did it with unflinching courtesy, always pouring oil on the troubled waters. He has made a magnificent success of his leadership. He is about to be translated to another body—I will not call it promotion—and I doubt very much, I doubt exceedingly, whether he will be as happy over there as he has been here. I fully appreciate his kindly feeling for myself. We have stood here for a score of years fighting shoulder to shoulder, heart to heart, for what we consider the welfare of our beloved country. For 16 years we were steadily defeated. We never lost heart or hope. Then the tide turned and for four years we have been victors. We lost together. We triumphed together. Wherever he goes, whatever he achieves, my love will attend him. To the leaders in politics or in war go the chief honors; but Mr. UNDERWOOD and I could have accomplished nothing save for the steadfast support of our colleagues. Every one of them is entitled to his full share of the honor and the glory.

One of the most intense characters who was ever in this House since I have been here, a man of great ability, was John L. Wilson, of Washington. He was one of the best rough-and-tumble fighters I ever saw on the floor of the House, and he was always ready to fight.

One day, after he had been in the Senate for about 12 months, I met him down by the Peace Monument. He had not created any disturbance in the Senate, but had been quiet as a lamb. So I said to him, "John, how do you like it over there? What is the reason you are not carrying on as you did in the House?" He said, "There is some kind of a soporific influence over there that a man can not resist." I have, as I say, a deep personal affection for the gentleman from Alabama, as likewise I have for the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and for the gentleman from Kansas, VICTOR MURDOCK. [Applause.] I have no sort of doubt that the gentleman from Alabama will be one of the distinguished figures in the Senate. He will not have to pass through any novitiate, because he already has an international reputation and is already armed at all points exactly cap-a-pie.

I hope, because I am not going to make any speech, when the gavel falls finally on this Congress, that every man of the House will enjoy this long vacation, if in the providence of God it turns out to be a long one [laughter], and that the blessings of Almighty God will rest on you and yours, not only upon those who are coming back, but those who are retiring to the walks of private life. [Applause.]

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

Mr. ASHBROOK, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills and joint resolutions of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 4899. An act to fix the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities;

H. R. 5849. An act to amend section 100 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911.

H. R. 16738. An act to provide for the payment of certain moneys to school districts in Oklahoma;

H. R. 17894. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911; and

H. R. 18086. An act to transfer certain counties in the several judicial district in the State of Arkansas;

H. R. 18685. An act to repeal penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans;

H. R. 20439. An act for the relief of Mary L. Rogers, widow of Frank Henry Rogers;

H. R. 20604. An act to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Forsyth, Ga.;

H. R. 21562. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl River at or near the city of Bogalusa, La.;

H. J. Res. 426. Joint resolution providing that the Congress of the United States shall participate in the celebration of the opening of The Dalles-Cello Canal;

H. J. Res. 439. Joint resolution to empower the President to better enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States;

H. J. Res. 440. Joint resolution making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 441. Joint resolution making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs,

for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 5495. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain donations of condemned cannon and cannon balls.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. ASHBROOK, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills and joint resolutions:

H. R. 900. An act for the relief of James Easson;

H. R. 2909. An act to extend the privileges of the seventh section of immediate-transportation act to Bay City, Mich.;

H. R. 4266. An act granting patent to certain lands to the legal heirs of W. F. Nichols;

H. R. 4899. An act to fix the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities;

H. R. 5849. An act to amend section 100 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

H. R. 8846. An act making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code;

H. R. 8904. An act to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at the mouth of the Stuslaw River, Oreg.;

H. R. 10122. An act to credit Samuel M. Fitch, collector of internal revenue first district of Illinois, on the books of the Treasury Department with the sum of \$1,500 for cigar stamps lost or stolen in transit;

H. R. 11256. An act granting relief to Jacob Barger;

H. R. 11318. An act authorizing the sale of lands in Lyman County, S. Dak.;

H. R. 11694. An act providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Binghamton, N. Y.;

H. R. 11839. An act for the relief of William Ham;

H. R. 12674. An act to provide for the allowance of drawback of tax on articles shipped to the island of Porto Rico or to the Philippine Islands;

H. R. 13222. An act to regulate the use of public school buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 13470. An act for the relief of James Grady;

H. R. 13591. An act for the relief of John P. Ehrmann;

H. R. 13756. An act for the relief of Augustus Dudley Hubbell;

H. R. 14197. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. H. G. Lamar;

H. R. 15215. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to adjust and settle the shortages in certain accounts of said District, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16738. An act to provide for the payment of certain moneys to school districts in Oklahoma;

H. R. 16777. An act for the relief of Amato Castellano, Libero Baranello, and Michele Baranello;

H. R. 17174. An act to pay the claim of the American Towing & Lightering Co. for damages to its tug *Buccaneer*;

H. R. 17343. An act for the relief of Charles L. Pritchard;

H. R. 17464. An act for the relief of Fred Graff;

H. R. 17894. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911;

H. R. 18086. An act to transfer certain counties in the several judicial districts in the State of Arkansas;

H. R. 18550. An act empowering and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey by quitclaim deed certain lands in the city of Akron, State of Ohio;

H. R. 18685. An act to repeal penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans.

H. R. 18686. An act to provide for provisional certificates of registry of vessels abroad, and for other purposes;

H. R. 18747. An act to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pike National Forest;

H. R. 19061. An act for the relief of homestead entrymen under the reclamation projects of the United States;

H. R. 19078. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Cleveland Yacht Club Co. to construct a bridge across the west arm of Rocky River, Ohio;

H. R. 20107. An act to amend sections 4421, 4422, 4423, 4424, and 4498 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section 12 of the act of May 28, 1908, relating to certificates of inspection of steam vessels;

H. R. 20340. An act to increase the appropriation for a public building at Elkins, W. Va.;

H. R. 20415. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916;

H. R. 20439. An act for the relief of Mary L. Rogers, widow of Frank Henry Rogers;

H. R. 20604. An act to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Forsyth, Ga.;

H. R. 20702. An act authorizing the health officer of the District of Columbia to issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Robert Caldwell Culbertson from Woodlawn Cemetery, District of Columbia, to Rocky Spring Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pa.;

H. R. 21009. An act to make Van Buren, Me., a port through which merchandise may be imported for transportation without appraisement;

H. R. 21077. An act for the relief of W. F. Crawford;

H. R. 21122. An act to validate certain homestead entries;

H. R. 21184. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building and site at Cohoes, N. Y.;

H. R. 21200. An act quieting title to a certain tract of land located in the city of Guthrie, Okla.;

H. R. 21383. An act to change the name of the old post-office building at Minneapolis, Minn.;

H. R. 21546. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1915 and for prior years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21562. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl River at or near the city of Bogalusa, La.;

H. R. 21563. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa;

H. J. Res. 398. Joint resolution to refund under certain conditions a portion of the offers in compromise for failure to make the return required under the act of October 3, 1913, said offers in compromise having been covered into the Treasury, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 426. Joint resolution providing that the Congress of the United States shall participate in the celebration of the opening of The Dalles-Celilo Canal;

H. J. Res. 437. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Sergeant at Arms to refund to Members of the House of Representatives amounts of money deducted from their salaries;

H. J. Res. 438. Joint resolution concerning estimates and expenditures for the Reclamation Service;

H. J. Res. 439. Joint resolution to empower the President to better enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States;

H. J. Res. 440. Joint resolution making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 441. Joint resolution making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States informing the House that he had signed bills and joint resolutions of the following numbers and titles:

On February 24, 1915:

H. R. 17765. An act to regulate details of majors in the Ordnance Department;

H. R. 17982. An act to make Nyando, N. Y., a port through which merchandise may be imported for transportation without appraisement;

H. R. 18172. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Seymour, Ind.; and

H. J. Res. 391. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of Commerce to postpone the sale of fur-seal skins now in the possession of the Government until such time as in his discretion he may deem such sale advisable.

On February 25, 1915:

H. R. 19376. An act confirming patents heretofore issued to certain Indians in the State of Washington;

H. R. 19545. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war; and

H. R. 20562. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war.

On February 27, 1915:

H. R. 17122. An act for the relief of John Burrows;

H. R. 17168. An act to authorize the North Alabama Traction Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Tennessee River at or near Decatur, Ala.;

H. R. 17907. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Interstate Bridge & Terminal Co., of Muscatine, Iowa, to build a bridge across the Mississippi River; and

H. R. 18745. An act in relation to the location of a navigable channel of the Calumet River in Illinois.

On March 1, 1915:

H. R. 21161. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes.

On March 3, 1915:

H. R. 962. An act for the relief of William H. Shannon;

H. R. 1090. An act for the relief of Alonzo D. Cadwallader;

H. R. 2504. An act to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution";

H. R. 2667. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Parker S. Rouse, deceased;

H. R. 2703. An act for the relief of Drenzy A. Jones and John G. Hopper, joint contractors, for surveying Yosemite Park boundary;

H. R. 3305. An act directing the accounting officers of the Treasury to credit and settle an account of Maj. George H. Penrose;

H. R. 3435. An act for the relief of Mrs. Max S. Retter;

H. R. 3586. An act for the relief of Francis Tomlinson;

H. R. 3613. An act to reimburse Le Grand C. Cramer for amount of damages to his motor launch *Winnish* by the U. S. launch *Gunedmertrie* at Morris Heights, N. Y., on March 31, 1911;

H. R. 3885. An act for the relief of Peter Scott;

H. R. 4001. An act for the relief of Daniel J. Ryan;

H. R. 4008. An act for the relief of Sandy Crawford;

H. R. 4545. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

H. R. 4630. An act for the relief of Fred A. Emerson;

H. R. 5966. An act for the relief of Clyde Odum.

H. R. 7049. An act to reimburse the Port Angeles City Dock Co. for damage done to the dock of that company by the U. S. revenue cutter *Snohomish*;

H. R. 7205. An act for the relief of H. S. Hathaway;

H. R. 9270. An act for the relief of John M. Gray;

H. R. 9701. An act for the relief of F. W. Theodore Schroeter;

H. R. 10167. An act for the relief of Hannah Waldo;

H. R. 10172. An act for the relief of L. V. Thomas;

H. R. 10201. An act for the relief of the heirs of Theodore Dehon;

H. R. 10271. An act for the relief of Edward Whiteside;

H. R. 11394. An act for the relief of Joseph A. Powers;

H. R. 12229. An act for the relief of William A. Wallace;

H. R. 12303. An act to amend section 3246 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 5 of the act of March 1, 1879;

H. R. 12780. An act to provide for the payment of the claim of J. O. Modisette for services performed for the Chickasaw Indians of Oklahoma;

H. R. 12909. An act for the relief of James W. McGreevey;

H. R. 12919. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead;"

H. R. 13123. An act for the relief of Charles H. Rayfield, alias Charles H. Czarnowsky;

H. R. 13180. An act to amend the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stats., p. 872), so as to provide that in the construction of the public building at Roseburg, Oreg., provision shall be made for the accommodation therein of the United States post office and other governmental offices;

H. R. 13240. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of James S. Clark, deceased;

H. R. 13830. An act for the relief of William A. Howard;

H. R. 14167. An act for the relief of Emily J. Byrd;

H. R. 14711. An act for the relief of Miles A. Hughes;

H. R. 14931. An act for the relief of Arthur Brose;

H. R. 15038. An act proposing an amendment to the Federal reserve act relative to acceptances, and for other purposes;

H. R. 15220. An act to amend sections 4888 and 4889 of the Revised Statutes relating to patents;

H. R. 15414. An act for the relief of David Mowen;

H. R. 15557. An act for the relief of Anna Miller;

H. R. 15869. An act to provide for the establishment and maintenance of mining experiment and mine safety stations for making investigations and disseminating information among employees in mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16305. An act to reimburse Henry Weaver, postmaster at Delmar, Ala., for money and stamps stolen from said post office at Delmar, and repaid by him to the Post Office Department;

H. R. 16392. An act to better regulate the serving of licensed officers in the merchant marine of the United States and to promote safety at sea;

H. R. 17110. An act to reimburse Epps Danley for property lost by him while light keeper at East Pascagoula River (Miss.) Light Station;

H. R. 17424. An act for the relief of Hunton Allen;

H. R. 17842. An act for the relief of George Richardson;

H. R. 17869. An act providing for the appointment of an additional district judge for the southern district of the State of Georgia;

H. R. 19116. An act to grant certain lands to the city of Grand Junction, Colo., for the protection of its water supply;

H. R. 19422. An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes;

H. R. 19746. An act to authorize aids to navigation and other works in the Lighthouse Service, and for other purposes;

H. R. 20427. An act to authorize the sale of certain land in Alabama to Walter Dean;

H. R. 20688. An act to place Barrow County, Ga., in the eastern division of the northern district of Georgia;

H. R. 20814. An act to place Candler, Jenkins, and Evans Counties, Ga., in the eastern division of the southern district of Georgia, and to place Bacon and Thomas Counties, Ga., in the southwestern division of the southern district of Georgia;

H. R. 20894. An act to provide for the appointment of a district judge, district attorney, and marshal for the western district of South Carolina, and for other purposes;

H. R. 20977. An act to provide for the establishment of a life-saving station in the vicinity of Duxbury Reef, Cal.;

H. R. 20975. An act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21037. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war;

H. R. 21318. An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21491. An act making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 366. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to use any allotment made under the provisions of an act approved October 2, 1914, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," for the improvement of East River and Hell Gate, N. Y.

On March 4, 1915:

H. R. 13. An act for payment to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. the \$4,583.67 improperly collected under the act of August 5, 1909;

H. R. 57. An act making an appropriation to M. C. Burke for tax liens held by him on property acquired by the United States;

H. R. 900. An act for the relief of James Easson;

H. R. 1698. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for an enlarged homestead," and acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto;

H. R. 2642. An act authorizing the President to reinstate Joseph Elliot Austin as an ensign in the United States Navy;

H. R. 2662. An act for the relief of Andrew J. Lawrence;

H. R. 2909. An act to extend the privileges of the seventh section of immediate-transportation act to Bay City, Mich.;

H. R. 3430. An act for the relief of Lottie Rapp;

H. R. 4266. An act granting patent to certain lands to the legal heirs of W. F. Nichols;

H. R. 4899. An act to fix the standard barrel for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities;

H. R. 5849. An act to amend section 100 of an act entitled "An act to codify, revise, and amend the laws relating to the judiciary," approved March 3, 1911;

H. R. 8811. An act to execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Sarah B. Hatch, widow of Davis W. Hatch;

H. R. 8846. An act making appropriation for payment of certain claims in accordance with findings of the Court of Claims, reported under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker Acts, and under the provisions of section No. 151 of the act approved March 3, 1911, commonly known as the Judicial Code;

H. R. 8904. An act to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at the mouth of the Siuslaw River, Oreg.;

H. R. 9734. An act for the relief of Victoria Coffman;

H. R. 9899. An act to authorize the laying out and opening of public roads on the Winnebago, Omaha, Ponca, and Santee Sioux Indian Reservations in Nebraska, and on Indian reservations in Montana;

H. R. 10122. An act to credit Samuel M. Fitch, collector of internal revenue, first district of Illinois, on the books of the Treasury Department with the sum of \$1,500 for cigar stamps lost or stolen in transit;

H. R. 11256. An act granting relief to Jacob Barger;

H. R. 11318. An act authorizing the sale of lands in Lyman County, S. Dak.;

H. R. 11694. An act providing for the purchase of a site for a public building at Binghamton, N. Y.;

H. R. 11839. An act for the relief of William Ham;

H. R. 12464. An act providing for the expenditure of part of the unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$10,000 made by the urgent deficiency bill of October 22, 1913, for the completion of the post-office building at Hanover, Pa.;

H. R. 12674. An act to provide for the allowance of drawback of tax on articles shipped to the island of Porto Rico or to the Philippine Islands;

H. R. 13222. An act to regulate the use of public school buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia;

H. R. 13470. An act for the relief of James Grady;

H. R. 13591. An act for the relief of John P. Ehrmann;

H. R. 13756. An act for the relief of Augustus Dudley Hubbell;

H. R. 14197. An act for the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. H. G. Lamar;

H. R. 15000. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to disregard section 33 of the public buildings act of March 4, 1913, as to site at Huntingdon, Tenn.;

H. R. 15215. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to adjust and settle the shortages in certain accounts of said district, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16510. An act to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army, Navy, and Public Health Service for their services in connection with the construction of the Panama Canal, to extend to certain of such officers the thanks of Congress, and for other purposes;

H. R. 16642. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to disregard section 33 of the public buildings act of March 4, 1913, as to site at Vineland, N. J.;

H. R. 16738. An act to provide for the payment of certain moneys to school districts in Oklahoma;

H. R. 16777. An act for the relief of Amato Castellano, Libero Baranello, and Michele Baranello;

H. R. 17174. An act to pay the claim of the American Towing & Lightering Co. for damages to its tug *Buccaneer*;

H. R. 17343. An act for the relief of Charles L. Pritchard;

H. R. 17464. An act for the relief of Fred Graff;

H. R. 17894. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their locomotives with safe and suitable boilers and appurtenances thereto," approved February 17, 1911;

H. R. 18086. An act to transfer certain counties in the several judicial districts in the State of Arkansas;

H. R. 18550. An act empowering and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to convey by quitclaim deed certain lands in the city of Akron, State of Ohio;

H. R. 18685. An act to repeal penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans;

H. R. 18686. An act to provide for provisional certificates of registry of vessels abroad, and for other purposes;

H. R. 18747. An act to reserve certain lands and to incorporate the same and make them a part of the Pike National Forest;

H. R. 19061. An act for the relief of homestead entrymen under the reclamation projects of the United States;

H. R. 19078. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Cleveland Yacht Club Co. to construct a bridge across the west arm of Rocky River, Ohio;

H. R. 19909. An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes;

H. R. 20107. An act to amend sections 4421, 4422, 4423, 4424, and 4498 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and section 12 of the act of May 28, 1908, relating to certificates of inspection of steam vessels;

H. R. 20189. An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes;

H. R. 20340. An act to increase the appropriation for a public building at Elkins, W. Va.;

H. R. 20347. An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916;

H. R. 20415. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916;

H. R. 20439. An act for the relief of Mary L. Rogers, widow of Frank Henry Rogers;

H. R. 20604. An act to construct a public building for a post office at the city of Forsyth, Ga.;

H. R. 20643. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 20702. An act authorizing the health officer of the District of Columbia to issue a permit for the removal of the remains of the late Robert Caldwell Culbertson from Woodlawn Cemetery, District of Columbia, to Rocky Spring Cemetery, Chambersburg, Pa.;

H. R. 21009. An act to make Van Buren, Me., a port through which merchandise may be imported for transportation without appraisement;

H. R. 21077. An act for the relief of W. F. Crawford;

H. R. 21089. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 21121. An act to extend the time for constructing a bridge across the Missouri River near Kansas City, Mo., authorized by an act approved June 17, 1914;

H. R. 21122. An act to validate certain homestead entries;

H. R. 21184. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building and site at Cohoes, N. Y.;

H. R. 21200. An act quieting title to a certain tract of land located in the city of Guthrie, Okla.;

H. R. 21201. An act making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916;

H. R. 21218. An act granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors;

H. R. 21328. An act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21383. An act to change the name of the old post-office building at Minneapolis, Minn.;

H. R. 21546. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1915 and for prior years, and for other purposes;

H. R. 21562. An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across Pearl River at or near the city of Bogalusa, La.;

H. R. 21563. An act granting the consent of Congress to the Keokuk & Hamilton Bridge Co. to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at Keokuk, Iowa;

H. J. Res. 398. Joint resolution to refund under certain conditions a portion of the offers in compromise for failure to make the return required under the act of October 3, 1913, said offers in compromise having been covered into the Treasury, and for other purposes;

H. J. Res. 426. Joint resolution providing that the Congress of the United States shall participate in the celebration of the opening of The Dalles-Celilo Canal;

H. J. Res. 437. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Sergeant at Arms to refund to Members of the House of Representatives amounts of money deducted from their salaries;

H. J. Res. 438. Joint resolution concerning estimates and expenditures for Reclamation Service;

H. J. Res. 439. Joint resolution to empower the President to better enforce and maintain the neutrality of the United States;

H. J. Res. 440. Joint resolution making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, and for other purposes; and

H. J. Res. 441. Joint resolution making appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916.

PENALTIES ON FOREIGN-BUILT VESSELS.

Mr. ALEXANDER. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 18685) to repeal penalties on foreign-built vessels owned by Americans, with a Senate amendment, now on the Speaker's desk, and ask that it be laid before the House. It is a bill that passed the House some time ago.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri calls up a House bill with a Senate amendment on the Speaker's desk. The Clerk will report the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on concurring in the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a brief statement to the House, which I think ought to be made in view of the present situation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOON. Mr. Speaker, I have heard with great pleasure, and I may say profound gratification, the exchange of compliments between the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], the Speaker, and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], and I take pleasure in acquiescing in all that has been said about the distinguished gentlemen, and I am gratified to see the approval of the House of all that has been said.

I regret that after such a pleasant and gracious performance in this House I feel it to be my duty to make a statement that may not be pleasant, and yet in making it I want to assure the House that I make no reflection personally on any Member of it.

The House is well aware of the great struggle that has been going on in conference between the Senate and the House conferees on the Post Office appropriation bill (H. R. 19906). The House knows that, notwithstanding all the beneficial legislation in that bill, the real crux of the contention was, Shall the Government of the United States protect its Treasury against the raids of private carrying corporations? That has been the fight. At last the Senate yielded upon the House provision for a new basis of computation of railway-mail pay, and that bill went to the Senate under the maledictions of the representatives of railroads who were standing thick and fast last night at both ends of this Capitol. What has happened since? While that bill was there, before any action was taken or could be taken upon the conference report by the Senate, after the adoption of the conference report in this House, at an early hour this morning, when there was no quorum present, when the chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and the members of the committee were not present, because it was not necessary to be present at that hour in the absence of a quorum, when nothing was expected to be done, a resolution was offered by which the Post Office Department was to be supplied with funds in accordance with the fiscal bill for the year 1915. I am not here to say or to call into question, and do not mean to be so understood, because I am not doing that, the good faith or the integrity of the gentlemen who brought about that situation; but I do feel that in the absence of the chairman of the committee, when the bill was in the Senate for consideration on the conference report, no action of this character should have been taken. We at least ought to have waited until a little later, to see whether the Senate was going to concur in this legislation, which would save this country millions of dollars. But gentlemen saw fit to offer the resolution. What I have complained of and what I have said to the gentlemen whom I understood were interested in it was that it was hardly courteous, under the circumstances, to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to offer the resolution; it was hardly fair to the people of the United States to include in that resolution special legislation in the interest of employees of the Government upon the express and avowed ground that the resolution could not pass unless these gentlemen were provided for.

Has it come to this, Mr. Speaker, that the American Congress must bow in obedience to the will of postal employees, and when a resolution is passed, if it is to be passed, that it should contain provisions that carry out the behests of a portion of the employees of the Government in order to pass it? I have no objection to the proper care of these employees. I have no objection

even to that section personally, but it looks a little out of order to me not to give the Senate an opportunity and a little more time than they have had to pass upon the conference report. It looks a little out of order for the House to hurriedly adopt a resolution with two provisions that tie the hands of the department upon these questions of the law and disregarding those economic provisions that ought to have been and would have been considered in the conference report.

Now, what I have said I do not want to be construed as a reflection upon the gentlemen who offered the resolution. I know they are honorable gentlemen and would not undertake to do anything wrong in reference to the matter intentionally. I am not reflecting upon them. I thought it was bad taste and bad judgment—and I think so yet—for them to offer this resolution in my absence at that early period in the morning, when there was no quorum present. And my remarks, Mr. Speaker, are largely for the purpose of presenting the facts as I understand them, and to say to this House that we do not take the responsibility, as the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, for this resolution or for the effect that it may have. You may think that you are doing the rural carriers a great service when you bow down before them in this House. There is no man here that has done as much for them as I have, but the time has come when this Congress must not be dictated to by the employees of this Government. I think it was a bad idea to put that section in this special resolution. I want to disclaim for myself as chairman of that committee any responsibility for that legislation, because we were given no information in reference to it. And let me say to this House again—and I have said similar things to you twice, and you have suffered on these very questions—you are not going to accomplish that which you think you will accomplish by rallying to your aid rural letter carriers' friends in this House in the maintenance of the rural system in the country. You may not have thought it, but there is a stinger in your resolution. I am glad you have voted the House provision in that shape for that reason, if you had it to do.

You have provided here for automobile routes of not less than 50 miles. The Postmaster General has the power for \$1,800 to double up the two, three, or four routes that make 50 miles and have one carrier instead of four and pay him \$1,800, which would be about \$600 instead of \$1,200, which you propose here. Again, under the general law the Postmaster General has the power not only to refuse to establish other rural routes, but he has the power to abolish rural routes. And you have put this question up to the administration in such a shape that it has to give away \$18,000,000 of the public money or else abolish some of these routes and these carriers. That is exactly what is going to happen. It is going to happen in this case, as it has in every other case. When you seek power, when you seek interest, when you seek benefits, by standing in with the employees of the Government against the people, as represented by the Government, that Government must avail itself of the benefit of the law for the protection of the Public Treasury. And when I make this statement, I make it advisedly, as I did heretofore on an occasion when I told you what would happen in the event that you passed certain legislation along this line. Now, look for it again. I venture that there is not a man in this House, with the resolution passing in the shape that it is in, that does not find one-third of his rural routes cut out in 90 days or 6 months, and it has to be done to protect the public interests, and you may just as well know it.

Now, I have been a friend of the rural routes and rural carriers. I want to make the statement here that I think the limit has come in compensation along that line for the present, and I regret any action that forced the department into the attitude to which I have referred.

Mr. Speaker, this is very much more than I intended to say on the question. I want to say, however, that I do not know who introduced this resolution here this morning. Possibly it was my friend Leader UNDERWOOD, or Mr. FITZGERALD; but, whichever one it was, or whether it was both, I mean no reflection, as I said in the beginning, on them. I think they ought to have said something to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads about it; but, as long as they did not do that, I have no desire especially to complain of them, except of the unnecessary haste in the matter and a failure to give time to the Senate to act on the conference report before offering the continuing appropriation resolution, which should have come from the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads and not from them. It was an unnecessary and unfortunate interference in the work of another committee, and, I think, against the public interest.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House briefly.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to address the House for how long?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will not abuse the patience of the House at this hour of the session. What I shall say will be in reply to the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee. I ask for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent for 10 minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which I offered this morning to extend the appropriations of the present fiscal year for the Post Office Department was prepared in the Committee on Appropriations at the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON].

Mr. MOON. Now, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will let me interrupt him.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I wish the gentleman would permit me to finish my statement. When I complete it, the gentleman will not wish to interrupt me.

Mr. MOON. Go ahead.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The statement was prepared there by the expert clerks of the Committee on Appropriations, in consultation with the experts in the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants in the Treasury Department and in consultation with the Comptroller of the Treasury. The request was made yesterday or the day previously.

It was one of four resolutions prepared, one to cover the Post Office appropriation bill; one to cover the Indian appropriation bill; one to cover the Agricultural appropriation bill; and one resolution embracing all three of the others. The resolutions were not only prepared, but they were enrolled and engrossed in advance, so that if it became necessary to resort to such resolutions the Congress would not be held up and an extra session forced because of the failure to take the necessary precautions. The two provisions to which the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] refers, one in reference to letter carriers demoted from the \$1,200 grade in order to effect economy, and the other fixing the compensation of rural carriers at the rate fixed by the Post Office appropriation bill as it passed the House of Representatives, were not put in at the request of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MOON. No; that is right.

Mr. FITZGERALD. They were put in by myself, after having received information that a resolution extending the appropriations for the support of these services of the Government could not command a two-thirds vote in this House. They were not put in because I desired them in such a resolution. I am one of the few men in the House who has antagonized propositions to raise the rates of pay of rural carriers and to the rates fixed in this resolution. But the House by an overwhelming majority adopted such a provision to the Post Office bill, and it is a notorious fact, which would have been pointed out to the House, that if the House exercised its power, after having incorporated such a provision in the bill, no one could secure the passage of the resolution without such a provision in it.

Mr. Speaker, I left this House about 5 o'clock this morning. I told the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. MOON] that the resolution was prepared, that it had those two provisions in it because of the information I had received that the resolution could not pass unless they were in it. I told him I would be back before 9 o'clock this morning.

Mr. MOON. No; you did not do any such thing. You told me—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will not yield to the offensive interruption of the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MOON. I do not wish to be offensive to the gentleman. Mr. FITZGERALD. Then the gentleman should not challenge my veracity.

Mr. MOON. If the gentleman will recall, he met me in the hall and casually said, "We have got up a resolution in the matter," and I supposed, of course, it was the kind of resolution that we were speaking of before; that it was to be used in the event the bill did not carry. He then said, "We are thinking of putting in" or "We have put in"—I do not recall which he said—"a provision in reference to rural carriers." I said, "Mr. FITZGERALD, I object to that and do not want that done," so the gentleman had notice when he came in here and did it, and I was not here. That is the discourtesy that I complained of, exactly.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I hope I will not be interrupted again by the gentleman from Tennessee. I did not interrupt him.

Mr. MANN. Will not the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I will yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman knows that he and I and the gentleman from Alabama and others had a little conference this morning after the House met.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I was about to make a statement about that.

Mr. MANN. I think I am going to make a statement of a fact with which the gentleman is not familiar. I had ascertained that the gentleman from Tennessee had lost the papers—that the House had lost the papers—on the Post Office appropriation bill; and when we met this morning, having last night agreed to a conference report, it had not been messaged to the Senate and could not be messaged to the Senate, because we could not find the bill. I knew that when we were having our conference this morning.

There was no chance to send the conference report back to the Senate to be acted upon. Subsequently, we discovered that the gentleman from Tennessee had carelessly left the original papers on his table last night, and that one of the messenger boys had picked them up and locked them up, endeavoring to save them; but not knowing what they were, we were not informed of the fact until a considerable time after the resolution introduced by the gentleman from New York had passed the House.

Mr. MOON. You thought the papers were over there when you passed the resolution, did you not? They were not lost, but on the desk.

Mr. MANN. I did not. I knew they were not.

Mr. MOON. They were all together. If you could get one you could get them all, and the Clerk had the report and statement, all of the papers needed all of the time.

Mr. MANN. I knew they were not there, because I knew the message had not been delivered there.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I returned to this House before 9 o'clock this morning. The resolutions were ready. It takes time to enroll and engross them and that work could not be left to the closing hours of the session. There were but few Members present. There was a conference between the Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], the responsible leader of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], representing the minority in the House, and myself. I was urged to take up the extending resolutions at once. I suggested that we should wait to see if the gentleman from Tennessee would arrive. At about half past 9 it was insisted that the resolutions be passed, because if an extra session of Congress were to be avoided the resolutions had to be acted upon promptly. No one could tell whether any gentleman would raise the point of order and insist upon a quorum being present. Delay was impossible. No one desired to act discourteously to the gentleman from Tennessee, but some one had to assume the responsibility of passing through this House a resolution to provide the moneys necessary to maintain the Government during the next fiscal year unless an extra session of Congress was to be forced.

Under the unbroken precedents of the House the task fell to me as chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. I assume full responsibility for what I did. If I had not acted, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] was prepared to do so. If there is any impropriety in the resolution, if the gentleman believes it was designed to advance the interests of railroads by giving them money to which they were not entitled—

Mr. MOON. The gentleman did not say that. I was in my office in this building all night and this morning.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is time now to have the President of the United States disapprove the resolution and let the House pass upon the question with the present full attendance.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. GALLIVAN. I hope the gentleman from New York will not be interrupted any more.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. FITZGERALD. I decline to yield.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I want to offer a privileged report.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I decline to yield. This resolution was passed in the interest of the public service. It was as difficult for me to return before 9 o'clock, leaving here after 5 o'clock, as it was for the gentleman from Tennessee. I have had just as difficult a task during the last week or ten days as any Member of this House. It was not easy for me to be here. I came here to discharge my public duty. I deny the statement

that the resolution was prepared without the knowledge of the gentleman from Tennessee—

Mr. MOON. It was.

Mr. FITZGERALD. When, as a matter of fact, the first step taken toward its preparation was at the gentleman's own request. The provisions about which the gentleman complains were inserted in order to make possible the enactment of the resolution. It could not pass without them, and I believed the gentlemen with whom I consulted—the gentleman from Tennessee not being present—agreed that it was necessary to include the provisions in the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. MOON. Will the gentleman yield me two minutes?

Mr. CARTER. No; I can not, for we only have about 10 minutes before the hour of final adjournment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. HARRISON. I object.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT (NO. 1509).

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 20150) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 2, 10, 11, 16, 17, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 34, 38, 44, 48, 49, 51, 56, 58, 63, 65, 66, 75, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 88, 91, 92, 93, 96, 98, 100, 107, 109, 113, 117, 118, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 148, 153, 156, 157, 158, and 159.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 20, 21, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 45, 46, 47, 57, 59, 60, 61, 71, 73, 83, 95, 99, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 110, 111, 114, 116, 119, 121, 122, 123, 125, 128, 137, 139, 141, 147, 149, 151, 154, 155, 160, 161, 165, 167, 169, and 170, and agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In line 1 of the proposed amendment, after the word "sum," strike out the figures "\$25,000" and insert in lieu thereof the figures "\$10,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 4, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed by this amendment insert the following: "Maintenance of hospitals and sanatoriums, for incidental and all other expenses for their proper conduct and management, including pay of employees, repairs, improvements, and for necessary expenses of transporting Indian patients to and from such hospitals and sanatoriums, and for the correction of sanitary defects in Indian homes, \$350,000: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$90,000 of the amount herein appropriated may be expended in the erection and equipment of new hospitals for the use of Indians, and no hospitals shall be constructed at a cost to exceed \$15,000, including equipment"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 6, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$1,500,000."

And on page 5 of the bill, line 4, after the word "schools," strike out the period, insert a colon, and add the following: "And *provided further*, That \$75,000 of the amount herein appropriated shall be expended for tuition of children of Indian blood enrolled in the public schools of New Mexico"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 7, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$420,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, the committee of the House appointed to wait on the President, with a like commit-

tee of the Senate, desire to report that they have performed that duty and waited on the President, and he desires us to notify the House that he has no further communication to lay before it.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will proceed with the reading of the conference report.

The Clerk continued the reading of the conference report, as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 9, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$425,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 14, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$115,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 18, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$300,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 19, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the sum proposed insert "\$75,000"; and the Senate agree to the same.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, will not the gentleman from Oklahoma withdraw the conference report? It is perfectly patent that it can not be agreed to before the Congress expires.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, the adoption of this report means much to the service and to my constituents, and there is no reasonable thing I would not do to put it through. Since, however, only 19 of the 171 amendments have been read in the last 10 minutes, and the hour of adjournment is practically upon us, with no possible chance to even finish the reading of one-tenth the remainder, I feel that I should yield to the wishes of the House, but I think the entire report should be printed in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that the conference report be withdrawn on the Indian bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

THE CORBETT TUNNEL.

Mr. POUL. Mr. Speaker, I present a conference report on Senate joint resolution 74, appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The report was read, as follows:

CONFERENCE REPORT.

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 74) appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of the Corbett Tunnel, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House, and agree to the same.

E. W. POUL,
MARTIN DIES,
L. MOTT,
Managers on the part of the House.
H. L. MYERS,
LUKE LEA,
Managers on the part of the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PARCEL POST.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to submit in lieu of a report from two members of the Joint Committee on Parcel Post, which committee has taken no action, a letter which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have it inserted in the Record.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from South Carolina asks unanimous consent to insert in the Record a letter in lieu of a report from two of the members of the Joint Committee on Parcel Post. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The letter is as follows:

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., February 6, 1915.

HON. JOSEPH L. BRISTOW,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of recent date in reference to the work of the Joint Committee on Parcel Post, together with what you term the report of the joint committee to Congress, has been received. I note that you state in your letter that, if authorized to do so, you will sign my name to the report. I decline to authorize you to sign my name to your report and refuse absolutely to sign the same myself. My reasons are, first, that the joint committee has made no investigation on the subject matter. What your activities have been, I do not know. I have discussed the matter with Hon. D. J. LEWIS, one of my House colleagues, appointed along with me a member of the joint committee.

There has only been one meeting of the joint committee so far as we are advised, and nothing was done at this meeting except to organize by the election of yourself as chairman and myself as vice chairman. I believe that it was arranged for you to appoint the clerks. Since that time there has been no meeting of the joint committee, so far as I am advised. My recollection is that the three members of the joint committee from the Senate and the Hon. JOHN J. GARDNER, from the House, opposed the appointment of a subcommittee. Both Mr. LEWIS and myself have had no opportunity to do anything in the way of discharging the duties imposed upon us by the act of Congress of February, 1913. I have looked over your proposed report and do not agree as to all of the statements of facts contained therein, and most emphatically do I dissent from many of the conclusions stated therein. To sum the matter up, there has been no effort on the part of the joint committee to carry out the evident intention of Congress in making an investigation of the parcel post, and while I believe it is true of the \$25,000 appropriated to defray the expenses of the investigation, only some five or six thousand dollars have been spent, as you state. In my opinion the information or data which you state you have gathered can be of no aid to Congress in considering what further legislation is necessary to perfect the parcel-post law, and is not worth 6 cents.

Why no meetings of the joint committee have been called or held other than the one mentioned, and why the joint committee has not discharged its duty in making an investigation as intended by Congress, I do not know. This is a question that is up to you.

Yours, very truly,

D. E. FINLEY.

PERSONAL STATEMENTS.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK] may be permitted to address the House for five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, I have served 12 years in the House of Representatives, and they have grown rich in memories to me, as I have viewed them in retrospect this morning. As I sat here watching the close of the proceedings of this great Congress and this great session of Congress, the thing which came first to my mind was the reflection of how legislatively green I was when I arrived in 1903. We were presented upon arrival in those days with a green volume, flexibly bound, containing the Constitution, the venerable Jefferson's Manual, and the rules of the House of Representatives, these later backed up by eight volumes of Hinds' Precedents, each one of them as large as an unabridged dictionary. The mastery of these seemed prodigious to me then; it seems so yet, and I leave the House entirely innocent of all parliamentary law. [Laughter.] It never would stick. In the Constitution—and I think, Mr. Speaker, that in my 12 years' service, not being a lawyer, this is the first time I have referred to the Constitution [laughter]—the fathers who wrote it placed among all the arms of the Government first the House of Representatives. For this Nation was to them and is a democracy, and this House is the center of the power and glory of the people who constitute it. When all is said and done, we are individually a good deal like the people who send us here, and the more that is the case the more representative we are in fact.

In bidding good-by to those with whom I have served I want to say this, that so far as I know I have never received a wound in this body that lasted, and I have never intended to give one that would endure. [Applause.] The personal charm of this assembly is its camaraderie. I think that every man who serves here through a course of years grows—grows in vision, in fraternity, grows in the humanities, in the nobilities—and in parting I would be derelict indeed if I did not pay a tribute to one who is so preeminently an exemplar of these qualities—to CHAMP CLARK, the Speaker. [Applause.] The other day I had as a visitor in the gallery, a lady from England, and she said, "Who is the man who is sitting up in front?" I said, "He is the Speaker—CHAMP CLARK." "Well," she said, "Do they uncle him?" [Laughter.] We have not "uncled" him, but I think it can be said by every man in the body, conscientiously, that we all look upon him lovingly as a superb type of American citizenship. [Applause.]

And I would be equally delinquent if I did not also here, in parting, say a sincere word of tribute to that wonderful man, that wonderful mind, JAMES R. MANN. [Applause.] There can easily develop a tendency in a man who serves in this body to fall

into lax mental methods. A man here is not an employee. He is largely his own boss. He can be a very lazy Member or he can be a very industrious one; and I think that it can be said absolutely without fear of successful contradiction that in the history of parliamentary bodies, from the time of the first Greek Assembly and the Roman Senate down, there has never been a man in a legislative body who equaled in industry the gentleman from Illinois. [Applause.]

The best quality of the House on the score of personal experience, as I said in the beginning, is its fellowship; and on the score of opportunity for public service, let me say in conclusion, this House is growing better. Its procedure is mending. The close of this Congress, with the exception of the unfortunate incident respecting the Post Office bill, has been accomplished with more facility than the close of any other Congress that I have ever attended. It is my earnest hope that the House will go on with its reforms toward the achievement of perfect representation; and I think I could say nothing more truly reflecting my deepest civic desire than to express the hope with all my heart and soul, as I go back to my home and my people, to private life, that the future will bring to every individual Member of the House of Representatives of the United States of America an increasing degree of individual freedom of opinion, individual opportunity for initiative, and an increasing quantum of individual power. I thank you. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. MADDEN, desires to address the House for a few minutes, and I ask unanimous consent that he may address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that his colleague, Mr. MADDEN, may be permitted to address the House for three minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, as a rule we compliment men after they die or after they become prominent leaders; never after they have gone into retirement. We have to-day listened to many eloquent speeches complimenting the worthy character of the Speaker of the House, of the majority leader, and of the minority leader, but I am not going to speak of any one of these men, for they are all crowned with fame. I want to speak of one of the most modest, one of the most efficient, most systematic, most patriotic men who has ever served in this body, and who to-day, to my great regret and to the detriment of the public service, is about to retire to private life. No man in all the history of my public experience is more worthy of the confidence and esteem of the men with whom he is associated and of the confidence and trust of the American people than is FRED C. STEVENS, of St. Paul. [Applause.] He leaves this body after having made a record of achievement equal to that of any leader who has ever occupied a high public place. FRED STEVENS, always modest, always on the job, always effective when brains were needed, always able to explain the intricate problems of legislation, always patriotic, never failing in the performance of his public duty.

All hail to FRED C. STEVENS, to-day the private citizen, and may he succeed in whatever he undertakes, and may God go with him wherever he goes! I hope the Sixty-fifth Congress may be dignified by his presence as a Member, for he has been an ornament to this, the greatest legislative body in the world. [Loud applause.]

OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for one minute.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. RAINEY] asks unanimous consent for one minute. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Chairman, a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives was appointed recently for the purpose of drafting resolutions concerning the service of the Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, of Alabama [applause] in this House and as chairman of that great committee, to be spread at large upon the records of the committee. I ask unanimous consent now that those same resolutions may be read from the Clerk's desk and printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

We, the undersigned, a subcommittee appointed by the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives to draft resolutions concerning the retirement of Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, of Alabama, as chairman of that committee, herewith report the following:

The service of Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD, of Alabama, as a Member of the Lower Branch of the Congress of the United States, covering a period of 20 consecutive years, ends at noon to-day. For 15 years of that time he has been a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and

for four years of that period he has been chairman of that committee, presiding over its deliberations with great fairness and with marked ability.

He has participated actively in the construction of two general bills revising the tariff, one of which bears his name.

He has at all times, by his courteous, kindly demeanor, endeared himself to all members of this committee irrespective of party affiliations.

While we regret the fact that he to-day severs his connection with this committee, we congratulate him and the State he represents upon his election to the United States Senate and upon the fact that without intervening time after 12 o'clock to-day his service as a Member of that body commences; and we congratulate the country upon the fact that before him larger fields of usefulness and greater opportunities for service are opening.

We, the undersigned subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee, representing the Democratic, Republican, and Progressive Parties on that committee, therefore submit, to be spread at large upon the records of this committee, the foregoing, together with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That in the retirement of Hon. OSCAR W. UNDERWOOD from this committee the committee has lost an able, courteous, obliging chairman;

Resolved, That we congratulate him upon his promotion to the Senate of the United States, and that we predict for him a long period of useful service for his State and his country in that body; and

Resolved, That we extend to him the thanks of this committee for his courtesy at all times and for the kindly and able manner in which he has presided over our deliberations.

HENRY T. RAINEY,
Illinois.

J. W. FORDNEY,
Michigan.

VICTOR MURDOCK,
Kansas.

WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ROOM,
House of Representatives, March 4, 1915.

[Applause.]

ADJOURNMENT.

The SPEAKER. The hour of 12 o'clock noon having arrived, I declare the House of Representatives of the Sixty-third Congress adjourned without day.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report on preliminary examination of Red River of the North, from Wahpeton, N. Dak., and Breckenridge, Minn., to the international boundary line (H. Doc. No. 1666); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

2. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, reports on preliminary examination and survey of Navidad and Lavaca Rivers, Tex. (H. Doc. No. 1667); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

3. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, etc., in regard to inland waterway, coast of Texas, from Corpus Christi to point on Baffins Bay (H. Doc. No. 1668); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

4. Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, annual report of the American National Red Cross (H. Doc. No. 1665); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. FERRIS, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 12288) releasing the claim of the United States to that portion of land, being a fractional block, bounded on the north and east by Bayou Cadet, on the west by Cevallos Street, and on the south by Intendencia Street, in the old city of Pensacola, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1507), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 13042) releasing claim of the United States to lot No. 306 in the old city of Pensacola, Fla., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1508), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 21615) to create a national interstate highway system and to establish a commission for same, etc.; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado: A bill (H. R. 21616) to provide for stock-raising homesteads, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BRODBECK: Petition of M. L. Howard and others, of York, Pa., protesting against export of wheat, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: Petition of sundry citizens of Alabama, favoring placing limit on export of wheat, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER: Memorial of Racine Lodge, No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, protesting against passage of H. R. 20644; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. CURRY: Memorial of city commission of Sacramento, Cal., favoring passage of Hamill bill (H. R. 5139); to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, memorial of citizens of Stockton and Sacramento, Cal., favoring bills to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FINLEY: Petitions of citizens of Belle Fourche, S. Dak.; Bozeman, Mont.; Hardin, Mont.; Hodgeman County, Kans.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Catawba County, N. C.; Washington, N. C.; Wilmington, Del.; New Haven, Conn.; Yale, Iowa; Huntsville, Logan County, Ohio; Gibbon, Nebr.; Farrar, Mo.; Mannington, W. Va.; Davenport, Iowa; Pomona, Mo.; Asheville, N. C.; Crawford County, Pa.; Everett, Wash.; Adrian, Mo.; and New Orleans, La., protesting against House bill 20644, to exclude certain publications from the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. GARDNER: Memorial of General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, urging a revision of the tariff; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Memorial of mass meeting of American citizens at New York, relative to strict neu-

trality of the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRIEST: Petitions of sundry citizens of Lawrenceville, Nelson, Osceola, Philadelphia, Tompkins, Moosic, Carbondale, Indiana, Reynoldsville, Rothmell, Homer City, Horton, all in the State of Pennsylvania, protesting against legislation abridging freedom of the press; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. LOBECK: Petitions of sundry citizens of Omaha, Nebr., relative to limiting exports of wheat; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LONERGAN: Petition of World Postal League, relative to world's postal service; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MADDEN: Memorial of Chicago Grocers and Butchers' Association, protesting against reduction in wages of letter carriers in Chicago post office; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. OLDFIELD: Petition of citizens of the State of Arkansas, urging improvement of the White River in Arkansas in the interest of navigation; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SELDOMRIDGE: Petition of citizens of Colorado Springs, Colo., protesting against the passage of bills to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Memorial of German Ministerial Association, of Los Angeles, Cal., protesting against export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Florence and Edward Fairchild, of Santa Monica, Cal., protesting against passage of bills to amend the postal laws; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. TOWNER: Petition of seven churches of Centerville, Iowa, favoring the passage of a national constitutional prohibition amendment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

